# The New-York Times.

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## DOMESTIC NEWS.

### A Hotel and Other Buildings Burned in Monticello, N. Y.

### New-York Summer Visitors Rudely Disturbed.

### An Interesting Decision to Owners of Yachts.

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### Two Men Killed and a Large Herd of Cattle Stolen.

### Fatal Mistake of a Jealous Husband in Horseheads, N. Y.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

#### A Hotel, Two Stores, Four Stables and Two Office Buildings Destroyed in Monticello, N. Y.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—For the first time in many years this village has been visited by fire. Last night, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the stables attached to the Mansion House, the principal hotel in the place. No adequate means of staying the progress of the flames existing in the village, they spread to adjoining buildings, and soon destroyed a whole block in the business centre. The fire was first communicated from the barn to O'NEILL's livery-stable, in the rear of the dry goods stores of F. NEWKIRK and ABRAHAM OLMSTEAD, which were soon in flames. Next to these was the Mansion House, which in a short time was also burning. Water could only be put on the fire from buckets, and accomplished no good. The splendid residence of Mr. W. H. CADY, south of the burning district was only saved by great efforts, and was damaged to the amount of $1,000. The loss of S. W. ROYCE, proprietor of the Mansion House property, will reach $30,000. Insured for $3,600 on the hotel in the Lycoming, of Williamsport, Penn. Monticello is a favorite Summer resort, and the Mansion House was filled with boarders from New-York, all of whom sustained more or less loss in wearing apparel, &c. A good portion of the goods contained in the stores burned was saved, but it is thought the losses, in addition to the above, will swell the total to $50,000. OLMSTEAD's store-building, owned by W. H. CADY, was insured for $2,000 in the Orange County Mutual. F. NEWKIRK's goods were insured for $8,000 in the Etna, of Hartford, the Albany City and Westchester. The fire was caused by a hostler of the Mansion House leaving a lighted lamp hanging in the stable.

### TREASURY DECISIONS.

#### A Roving Commission for Yachts—Weight of Imported Cigars—Navigation of Northern Lakes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury has rendered the following decisions:

Licenses issued to yachts must embrace the privilege of departing by sea to foreign ports without a clearance. The act of 1870 provides that for the identification of yachts belonging to regularly-organized yacht clubs, a commission, stating the exemptions and privileges conferred by law upon such yachts may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Department considers such commission as intended not to designate or confer other or different privileges from those which may be enjoyed under the license authorized by the act of Aug. 6, 1848, as amended, but to be in the nature of a sea-letter or passport as evidence of the nationality of the vessel. The act contemplates that such commission should be regarded as conclusive by all consular and other officers and agents of the Government, both at home and abroad, and that it may be so regarded by the authorities of any foreign Powers. Such commissions will therefore be issued only from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury upon due application from the Collector of the port or district where such yachts shall have been licensed.

The actual weight of imported cigars must be returned by the weighers. No allowance is to be made for a supposed increase of weight caused, as alleged, by the cargoes absorbing moisture during the voyage. Should importers be of opinion the alleged increase of weight constitutes a damage, application should be made to Collectors for an allowance therefor, as in other cases.

Entries for immediate transportation are not subject to Internal Revenue stamp duty. Grenadines and goods of similar description are not to be classified as ginghams.

The Surveyor of Customs at the port of Duluth is authorized by the Department, under the act of Feb. 11, 1860, to enroll and license such vessels to engage in the coasting and foreign trade on the Northern Lakes as are owned at Duluth; also to issue temporary enrollment when it may be necessary; but those vessels owned in other ports of the District of Superior should be recorded at Marquette, the port of entry for the district.

### THE INDIANS.

#### A Formidable Raid in Montana—Two Men Killed and Many Cattle Stolen.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—The Montana *Herald* of July 27 contains an account of a formidable raid in Gallatin Valley. Two men, named JOE NIXON and GEORGE SHEPPARD, were killed, and between 200 and 300 head of cattle and horses were run off. Two companies of cavalry, under Capt. BALLAN and Capt. NATHAN, from Fort Ellis, and some fifty citizens, started in pursuit. Great excitement prevailed. Citizens from all parts of the valley were arriving and concentrating at Hamilton, where barricades were being thrown up. The Indians are supposed to belong to a band of Sioux under SITTING BULL, the main body of which is camped between Yellowstone and Powder Rivers. They are not treaty Indians, belong to no reservation, and war indiscriminately upon other tribes and whites. They are supposed to number 1,000 lodges. Further trouble is expected.

#### Murder at Horse Heads—Jealousy the Cause of the Crime.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—About 12 o'clock last night a colored man named THOMPSON, residing in Horse Heads, N. Y., having become jealous on account of attentions paid his wife by another colored man named HAGER, concealed himself in a shed near the house in which his wife and HAGER were stopping, and with a loaded gun awaited an opportunity of shooting one or both of them. A mutual friend of the parties, named BURRIS, also colored, in attempting to leave the house for the purpose of inducing THOMPSON to give up the gun, was shot through the head and instantly killed. THOMPSON supposed him to be his hated rival. The murderer was arrested, and after an examination committed to jail.

#### Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta at Peconic Bay.

GREENPORT, Long Island, Aug. 4.—The open regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club, to take place in Peconic Bay to-morrow, excites much interest. The fleet and accompanying yachts arrived here from New Haven last night. The harbor is gay with vessels this afternoon. The yachtsmen had a clam-bake at Locust Grove, Shelter Island. There are entered for the regatta four schooners and twenty-seven sloops, besides half a dozen yachts from various places, including the *Magic*, from Stonington.

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

#### The California and Central Pacific Railroads—Quotations of Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The report of the formal transfer of the California Pacific Railroad to the Central Pacific Railroad is premature. The present management of the two Companies will not change until the 1st September. The legal obstacles have all been removed. The sale of the lots in the Yerba Buena Plaza, by the new City Hall Commissioners, takes place on the 14th inst. The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Kentuck, 117½; Hale & Forcross, 100; Belcher, 202; Chollar Potosi, 28½; Yellow Jacket, 45½; Savage, 35; Gould & Curry, 117; Ophir, 10¾; Original Hidden Treasure, 7½; Golden Chariot, 28; Meadow Valley, 21¾. The Meadow Valley Company have declared a dividend of $1 per share.

#### Tunnelling the Sierra Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 4.—Col. VAN SCHMIDT is negotiating on behalf of the Lake Tahoe Water Company with the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to construct a tunnel through the Sierra Nevada of sufficient size to admit of the passage of trains and a canal. This tunnel will save to the road a distance of seven miles and an ascent and descent of 1,000 feet, and make almost wholly unnecessary the use of snow sheds. The negotiation is likely to succeed.

### THE WEATHER.

#### Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—1 P. M.—The barometer has fallen since Thursday on the California coast, and remained stationary from the Rock Mountains to the upper lakes. It has fallen from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The area of lowest barometer has extended from the lower lakes eastward over New-England, and that of highest barometer remains over Louisiana and Texas. The temperature has varied somewhat, without material change, at all stations, with a slight fall in the north-west. South-westerly winds have continued on the Atlantic coast, changing to westerly winds in the Ohio Valley, and north-west from Illinois to Minnesota. Partially cloudy and clear weather continues to be reported from the Gulf stations and from Missouri to Michigan, and north-westward. Threatening weather, with local storms, now extend from Arkansas to Lake Ontario, and eastward to the Atlantic.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer will probably continue on the lower lakes, rising slowly as we proceed to the South-west and South-east, and the condition will remain favorable for threatening weather, with local storms, from Lake Ontario to Louisiana, and eastward to the Atlantic. North and west winds, with clear weather, will probably continue from the upper lakes to the Missouri River.

#### The North Carolina Vote on the Convention.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4.—In New-Hanover County the Republicans gain several hundred on the vote of 1870. Anson County gives a small Conservative gain. Warren County gives 200 Conservative gain. Columbus County reported thus far is favorable to the call of the Convention by a small majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—A private telegram received here, dated Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 4, says Wake County gives 600 against the Convention, Halifax County gives 2,000, Warren, Wayne, and Craven Counties give increased Republican majorities; Mecklenburg goes 53 against the Convention. The majorities last August were as follows: Wake, 392 Republican; Halifax, 883 Republican; Mecklenburg, 225 Democratic—giving a Republican gain in these three counties of 1,693.

#### The Beaver Island Troubles.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4.—The revenue cutter *Andrew Johnson* has gone to Beaver Island to protect the United States Marshal, who was resisted while in the discharge of his duties by the Sheriff and a mob. The belligerent spirit of these islanders was shown in 1856, when STRANG and his Mormon followers had a collision with the lumbermen and fishermen. Then the Mormons were routed, and STRANG was mortally wounded.

#### Gen. Sherman's Visit to Oswego.

*From the Oswego Press, Aug. 3.*

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN arrived in this city at 9½ last evening from Watertown via Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. News of his intended arrival having been circulated, a large and curious crowd was at the depot. Col. DOYLE was aboard the train, and walked with the General to the Fitzhugh House, where the General registered "W. T. SHERMAN, General, St. Albans, Vt." He then took a retired seat on the piazza, and calmly and contentedly bore the gaze of the crowd that scrutinised him with rather impertinent curiosity. Shortly afterward the General retired for the night.

At 8½ this morning he ordered a carriage and was driven to Fort Ontario. Gen. SHERMAN appears to be on a sort of private journey of inspection. He is dressed in citizen's clothes, and from his remark to the clerk at the Fitzhugh House, that he didn't want to be disturbed, we infer that the immunity from "bussing" he has enjoyed here must be satisfactory to him.

The General arrived in Watertown from Ogdensburg at 6¼ Tuesday evening. At 8 P. M. he left for Sacket's Harbor, where he spent the night. Yesterday morning, he inspected the troops at Madison Barracks, Sacket's Harbor, and then returned to Watertown about noon. A reception was tendered him, which he declined. In the afternoon he rode about the town with the Mayor, and left for Oswego at 6:35.

Gen. SHERMAN's visit to Fort Ontario this morning was very informal. He lunched with Col. SILVEY, with quite a party, including Mrs. CHENEY AMES, Col. WILSON, Dr. CLARK, Mr. GEO. MCWHORTER, &c., and left at 2½ for Syracuse, whence he will return to Washington. The General was called on at the Fort this morning by Gen. HASKELL, Col. WILSON, Judge CHURCHILL, and a number of other citizens. In company with Col. WILSON he rode over and viewed the new harbor work now in progress.

#### Perils of Sea-Side Bathing.

A Perth Amboy paper says: "A few evenings since a married lady from New-York, staying here for her health, went to bathe at FOTHERGILL's dock, accompanied by a young lady acquaintance of hers. Being unable to swim and anxious to learn, she was persuaded by her companion to put on the corks, in order that the lesson should be more effectiev. No sooner had she secured the life-preservers than the current, which was running strong at the time, began to draw her from the shore. Unfortunately, she remained totally ignorant of her perilous position, owing to her amazement at the performance of her coadjutor, until, feeling fatigued, she discovered to her horror that she was far outside her depth. She at once commenced to call for aid, but this occasioned a new feature in her distress, for, through fright and anxiety, she swallowed such a quantity of salt-water that she became quite insensible, and would most assuredly have been drowned if not for the promptness with which the young lady answered her calls for help."

#### Gen. Butler on California's Rejection of Greenbacks.

A Boston correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* recently interviewed Gen. BUTLER and obtained an expression of his views on various subjects. We make here this extract from his report:

Gen. BUTLER—California has established a currency for herself; it is gold. She excuses herself on the ground of being a gold-producing country, but she also produces wheat—more wheat than gold. Suppose she should insist on passing round wheat instead of greenbacks?

COR.—But, General, you must make allowances for California. She is dealing largely with a foreign population right in her midst. They buy her wheat, they subscribe to her works of internal improvement. As a cosmopolitan myself, my only wonder is that she remained through the war so stanch a friend to the Union. I should really have expected that she would have been neutral. Why the French and German war really interested about as many individuals in San Francisco as the war of the rebellion.

Gen. BUTLER—Well, Sir, then you have mentioned just the best reason why she should not have a distinctive currency. A foreign country cannot exist within a commonwealth. The Constitution of the United States may not admit of the passage of a general Divorce law, or any law governing the domestic relations; but it does provide, without question, for the establishment of the coin or currency of the country. This has been provided by law, and no State has a right to reject it. She does herself an injury—isolates herself from the common sisterhood. Technically, California is guilty of the same kind of a breach of covenant as the community of Salt Lake.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company has filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court to restrain the Sheriff of Phelps County, Missouri, from selling the property of the road, seized for the non-payment of taxes, claiming exemption under the act of Congress granting land to the road, which provides that it should not be taxed until in running order and on paying a dividend. This act applied to the South-west Branch, which became the South Pacific, and is now the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Dental Convention at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., closed its proceedings yesterday. The following gentlemen were elected executive officers for the ensuing year: President, George H. Cushing, Chicago; First Vice-President, C. E. Francis, New-York City; Second Vice-President, J. R. Walker, New-Orleans; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Salmon, Boston; Recording Secretary, M. S. Dean, Chicago; Treasurer, W. H. Goddard, Louisville. Niagara Falls was designated as the place for holding the next annual Convention.

CHARLES MARSHALL, seventeen years of age, son of Widow MARSHALL, of Trenton, N. J., and newsboy on the train that left New-York at 4 o'clock yesterday, was killed at Hawk's Bridge, between Princeton Junction and Lawrence Station. He went on the top of a car, and the back of his head came in contact with the bridge while the train was running twenty-five miles an hour.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic of Syracuse serenaded Gen. SHERMAN last evening at the residence of JOHN O. S. LYNCH, Esq. Hon. PATRICK CORBETT made a short and eloquent speech. Gen. SHERMAN will leave Syracuse today for Binghamton and Scranton, and will return to Washington in a day or two. Mrs. SHERMAN will go to St. Albans.

The resolution calling a Republican State Convention in Louisiana not designating the place of assembling, the State Central Committee met on Thursday night, and directed the President to procure a suitable place of meeting, and give notice of the same through the *Republican* on Tuesday morning.

The dedication of the new Universalist Church, at Richfield Springs, N. Y., took place on Thursday. The services were conducted by Rev. A. J. CANFIELD, of Utica, and Rev. Dr. SAXE, of Rome. The new edifice is handsomely designed, and the interior is beautifully decorated and furnished.

At White Sulphur Springs the hotels are rapidly filling up. There are 1,100 visitors there. Gen. MYSTER, of Philadelphia, Col. W. S. GILMAN, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, Miss FANNIE FISHER, of New-Orleans, author of *Valerie Aylmer*, and Col. WILLIAM T. CUTHERLIN, of Danville, are among the latest arrivals.

Two professional thieves, yesterday, snatched from the hand of ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, who was on his way to Aurora, Ill., with his family, on the New-York Central Railroad, near Bergen, a purse containing $400, all the money he had, and jumped from the train while in motion.

The Trustees of Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts have elected Rev. CHARLES F. ALLEN, of Bangor, President. Prof. FERNOLD resumes his position as Professor of Mathematics; R. L. PACKARD, of Brunswick, has been elected Professor of Chemistry. The course of instruction has been remodeled.

MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN, State Attorney-General; S. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Attorney-General; Judge C. P. HILLYER, of Washington; Dr. EDWARD CALCINA, of Venezuela, and J. M. CALIFF, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

The 6 o'clock train from Long Branch to New-York last night, shortly after leaving Seabright Station, ran off the track, and one of the cars was turned over on its side. The only injuries were severe bruises to several of the passengers.

A private telegram received in Washington, yesterday, dated Reidville, N. C., says: "The majority for the Convention in Rockingham, 92; Democratic majority last August, 447. A Republican gain of 355 in Rockingham County."

SUSAN KELLY, a servant of Rev. C. C. GUILD, of Baltimore, has been arrested on a charge of strangling and burning her new-born child. The body was discovered in the kitchen stove. The woman has confessed her crime.

GEORGE OULTON, formerly State Controller, and subsequently a revenue collector, and W. T. GARRETT, a brass-founder, have been nominated as Republican State Senators from San Francisco.

WM. STEWART, colored, under arrest for assault with intent to kill, committed suicide in the Cambridge-street Jail, Boston, on Thursday night, by hanging himself to the gratings of his cell door.

The President has recognized CHRISTIAN BORS as Consul of Sweden and Norway, for the State of New-York, to reside at New-York City, and THEODORE WAGNER, Consul of the Netherlands, at Galveston, Texas.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Penn., Baron FREIDENTHAL, of Washington, Gen. L. CASEY, of the United States Army and Major L. BISSELL, of the United States Army, and Judge J. F. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

The game yesterday between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Olympics, of Washington, was called on account of the rain at the end of the seventh inning, the score then standing 10 to 5 in favor of the Athletics.

JONES and DAVE, the two prisoners who escaped from the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, by crawling through a sewer, were recaptured at Harrisburg on Thursday night.

Seven dollars was received in Washington, yesterday, from a New-Yorker who had not paid the full amount of his income tax for the past year.

The Spanish *Official Journal* promulgates the law which recently passed the Cortes, authorising the Government to grant a general amnesty for political offenses.

The land grant of 800,000 acres to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company, has been sold to a company of San Francisco capitalists.

EDWARD ROCHE, thirty-five years old, was instantly killed yesterday by jumping from the 4 o'clock Philadelphia express train, at Jamaica Plains, Mass.

Gov. POWELL CLAYTON and Senator ALEXANDER MCDONALD, of Arkansas, and Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, are at the West End Hotel, Long Branch.

The city journals of New-Orleans assert that a few weeks since the expenses of the City Hall were $5,000, and that last week they had increased to $12,000.

Judge J. ERSKINE, of Georgia; Major NEIL, of the United States Army, and Prof. J. A. SPENCER, of Toronto, are at the Sturtevant House.

A billiard exhibition was given by the DION Brothers, at SPENCER'S Mansion House, Long Branch, last evening.

A tremendous hail-storm in the vicinity of Walla Walla, Oregon, on Saturday, damaged the growing crops and fruit.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance have arranged for a convention in Boston Sept. 6, to continue for five days.

Gov. HOFFMAN stopped for a short time yesterday, while on his way from Albany to Newport, at the Clarendon Hotel.

German Minister K. SCHLOZER, with Count AICO and Baron ALVENSLEBEN, of his Legation, arrived last night at the Brevoort House.

J. H. RAMSAY, of Albany; A. G. DE LA POER, of England, and R. HALL, of Saratoga, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENT, (Mark Twain,) Gen. N. P. BANKS and Ex-Major VAUX, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GOULD NEAL, aged seventy, a farmer, committed suicide yesterday, in Boston, by hanging.

Ex-Gov. JOHN BIGLER, of California, is dying at Sacramento of dropsy.

Several highway robberies are reported from Eureka, Nevada.

The weather throughout England continues fair and favorable to the crops.

Count ZAIMUNN, an attaché of the Italian Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. P. M. REEDER, of Tennessee, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

## WASHINGTON.

### All that is Known of Gen. Pleasonton's Present Position.

### Injunction Against the Improvement Bonds—An Appeal to be Made to the Supreme Court and to a Popular Vote—The New Idria Mining Company Made up of Foreigners—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—There is a great deal of surprise manifested here at the delay in the Revenue Bureau matter, but there is absolutely no information additional to what was given last Tuesday evening, or at least then alluded to. Just this much is known: On Tuesday the President made a formal request for PLEASONTON's resignation. PLEASONTON replied by asking a personal interview, which he was accorded late in the day. The President returned to Long Branch without making the removal. Beyond this, there is nothing but rumor or conjecture. It is rumored that the Commissioner, in his interview, asked for and obtained a brief delay, for what reason is not so much as hinted. It is understood that PLEASONTON told a Senator who has been here that if the President asked his resignation for personal reasons he would resign, and that statement had been communicated to the President. Of course the President did not ask for the Commissioner's resignation without first having decided to remove him in case of refusal, and the Commissioner's statement would indicate that it was asked on public instead of personal grounds. So the end must come in one way or the other at no distant time.

THE IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

The injunction asked for against the issue of the improvement bonds was granted today, Judge WYLIE deciding that the debt of the old city corporations of Georgetown and Washington must be, under the organic law, deemed a debt of the new District Government. The case will be carried before the Supreme Court, but meantime an effort will be made to submit the question of making the loan to the tribunal of popular judgment, which the Legislature has the right to do, and when agreed to by the vote of the people the loan would be legal beyond question. As CALEB CUSHING pointed out in his argument today, an appeal of tax-payers to the popular vote is likely to have but one issue, and especially is that true here, where so many laborers depend upon the expenditure of public money for an opportunity to earn bread. The progress of the improvement plan cannot be much retarded if the same members of the Legislature who voted for the bill in the first place will stand by the determination expressed in that vote. CALEB CUSHING's argument today was directed against the jurisdiction of the Court on the ground that the district is a territory, and that the Court is a co-ordinate branch of the Government with the Legislature and Executive, and that it could not enjoin the execution of a law of the Legislature any more that a State Court could enjoin the execution of a State law, or the Supreme Court could the Executive branch of the United States Government from executing a law of Congress.

THE NEW IDRIA COMPANY.

The claim of the new Idria Company for a patent to the Panoche Grande Ranche was decided adversely, partly because the proofs were defective, and it has been suggested that they could go on and perfect the proofs, but now it turns out, on seemingly responsible information that the principal stockholders in the Company are foreigners. This being true, the new ruling which requires proof of the citizenship of corporators, the legality and pertinence of which ruling is undoubted, comes just in good time, to save, as the law designed, valuable mineral lands from falling into the hands of foreign speculators, who would work them, perhaps, against the interest of our Government.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SECURITY FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The United States bonds reported by the national banks as security for their circulating notes are classified as follows: 1881s, $66,990,950; five-twenties of 1862, $30,434,400; other five-twenties, $97,572,500; Pacifics, $15,339,000; ten-forties, $102,308,050; new funded loan five per cents, $49,277,650. Total, $361,922,550. The new bonds on deposit as security for public deposit are: 1881s, $1,968,500; five-twenties of 1862, $1,575,100; other five-twenties, $6,197,700; new funded loan, $2,063,500; Pacifics, $909,000.

THE KUKLUX OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Kuklux investigating Subcommittee today examined H. B. WHITFIELD, Mayor of Columbus, Miss. His testimony developed no new points of interest regarding Kuklux outrages in that vicinity, the perpetrators of which are awaiting trial before the United States Court at Oxford. The Subcommittee will probably adjourn to-morrow.

OFFICERS AT WEST POINT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. ROBERT H. HALL, Tenth Infantry, will be relieved from duty as Assistant Instructor of infantry tactics at West Point Military Academy on the 1st of September, and be detailed as Adjutant at the Academy; Second Lieut. E. HOLDEN, Fourth Artillery; FRANK HEATH, Third Artillery, and CHAS. W. WHIPPLE, Third Artillery, have been ordered to report for duty at West Point.

NEW IRON-CLAD TORPEDO-BOATS.

Congress having appropriated $600,000 to build two iron-clad torpedo-boats, Gov. COOK, accompanied by A. K. SHEPPARD, of the Board of Public Works, and a delegation of the Territorial Legislature, waited on Secretary ROBESON today and urged him to order the building of one of the boats at the Washington Navy-yard. The Secretary made an encouraging reply.

#### The Death of Quantrell, the Outlaw.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* gave recently a detailed account of the death of QUANTRELL, the notorious guerrilla. Soon after the close of the rebellion, as the *Times* relates, some adventurer was bold enough to go into the very midst of the confederate colonists at Vera Cruz, and claim to be QUANTRELL; but too many of them were acquainted with the guerrilla's features, and the imposture was soon exposed. Some of these colonists removed to Honduras and there they heard that QUANTRELL had preceded them; on inspection, this second impostor turned out to be a swarthy New-Orleans creole, who could scarcely speak English. The latest revival of QUANTRELL is in the shape of an account by two different "reliable" gentlemen, that they met him in 1868 at Fort Lyon, New-Mexico, and conversed with him about his exploits in the war, and his raid into Kansas in 1863. But, however vigorous these sham Quantrells may be, the real one is very effectually buried by the *Times*. It says that two men who attended him in his last moments, and saw him buried, now reside in Jackson County, Missouri. Their statement is, that he was mortally wounded in a fight with Federal troops in Kentucky in 1864, and taken under an assumed name to a hospital in Louisville, where he died. Disguised as civilians, those faithful followers attended on him in the hospital, and to the grave. The St. Louis *Republican* says further:

"A mystery has hung about the movements of QUANTRELL after his retreat to Texas, immediately subsequent to his raid on the town of Lawrence, in Kansas, in 1863. The *Times* says merely that he 'became tired of the war in Missouri,' and in 1864 went to bushwhack east of the Mississippi, making his way far up into Kentucky. But from the various accounts brought home by returning confederates, it would appear that he had very good reasons for being 'tired' of war in Missouri. The usual fate of guerrilla chiefs with their own bands pursued him. Quarrels originating, it was believed, in the dissatisfaction of some of his followers with the distribution of the real or supposed spoils of Lawrence, led his band to select some other leaders. Commanders of regular forces are almost always hostile to partisan warfare, as its reacts injuriously on the discipline of their own troops, complicates questions of exchange of prisoners and "retaliation," and often seriously interferes with regular military operations. It so happened that QUANTRELL's massacre at Lawrence not only excited general disgust and horror among reflecting Confederates, but completely thwarted a very daring project of the Confederate authorities. The incursion of Gen. SHELBY into Missouri in the Fall of 1863 was planned on the information, correct at the time, that Missouri was almost denuded of available Union troops; and he was expected to be able to maintain himself for at least a fortnight on the Missouri River and gather in a large number of recruits before being forced to return. The Lawrence outrage occasioned a sudden reunion of a formidable force to pursue QUANTRELL; and SHELBY, unexpectedly finding himself in the very jaws of it, was forced to retreat without accomplishing all he had aimed at. When QUANTRELL got within the Confederate lines, he consequently found himself not very welcome to the authorities, and they consented to his remaining in Texas with his band till "first grass" of the next Spring, only on condition that he and his comrades should then leave, and in their future operations under the black flag should not in any way claim to be Confederate troops, or ask protection as such. Thus practically outlawed by both sides, and his influence with his own men impaired, QUANTRELL had to seek some other field of operations than Missouri. Unfamiliar with Kentucky, he was at a disadvantage in exercising his skill in guerrilla warfare, and soon fell into the hands of the Union forces, ending his bloody career by a death so obscure as to be now even disputed altogether.

### THE GRANITE STATE.

#### Cold Summer Weather—Ice and Granite—The Landscapes—Farming in New-England—Interesting Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENLAND, N. H., Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871.

If I had any doubt of the fact, popularly asserted, that the principal productions of New-Hampshire are "ice and granite," a short sojourn here has tended largely to dispel it. As to the first of these staples, it is true that, this being August, there is no ice visible on the surface; nevertheless the temperature is such as to leave no question in one's mind that there exists somewhere a vast deposit of this cooling material, sufficiently near and sufficiently powerful in its influence to keep all the thermometers in the State on their good behavior. I can confidently assert that in my own experience I have not found as cold August weather either in the Rocky Mountains or the Alps. Almost every morning one is compelled either to wear a light overcoat or have a fire in the chamber, while the nights regularly call for two blankets, frequently three, to enable one to sleep warm and comfortable. Toward mid-day the rays of the sun sometimes feel hot and piercing, but their force is temporary and fleeting, and the transition is always instantly perceptible, the air never becoming surcharged with heat, as in the latitudes of New-York or Washington. From all I can learn, the Summer is thus far unusually cool, and the various hotel-keepers at the White Mountains, and at the watering places along the coast, are likely to come out of the season's campaign with diminished receipts.

As to the granite, its abundance has been only too literally known for some centuries to the inhabitants of the State, while the fame thereof has been liberally spread abroad to other parts. A stranger like myself finds cause to wonder at every turn over the patience and perseverance which has, in the generations past and present, gathered up the myriads of boulders that were once scattered over the soil, and laid them up into more or less substantial stone fences that, as a rule, line the roadside and divide the fields. What stone there was on the surface is of course the merest beginning, as one is constantly reminded by the granite ridges that occasionally traverse the country like huge backbones, and no less by the omnipresent ledges and rocks that protrude their cold gray sides and tops from the earth, giving the rather overwhelming impression that they are the perennial growth of this plutonian growth, and that they foreshadow a crop at some future day, which shall be to the present supply as the seed-time is to the harvest.

Whatever there may be of a forbidding nature in the first superficial view of a piece of New-Hampshire country, it fades and disappears after a week or two of familiarity, and the visitor very easily and cordially accepts the faith that this a is goodly and a comfortable land. Whatever doubts he may have had as to the judgment of the Pilgrim Fathers in landing in these parts, he soon begins to realize how they were beguiled into staying. There is a certain calmness and steadiness in the landscape, during the Summer, at least, that must have fallen like balm into the sore and irritated spirits of the persecuted fugitives. Here they beheld, perhaps unconsciously, and yet perhaps none the less gratefully, the natural symbols of their somewhat austere faith and aspiration. "As pure as the air, and as firm as the rock," they probably felt it to be. Besides, the Summer garb of the country is most genial and refreshing, even in comparison with the more exuberant vegetation of the South and West. What the North loses in time she gains in speed; and if the great laboratory of nature is shut up half the year it works the same miracle in changing seed to fruit, which in the more languid tropics runs through the whole twelve months. Field and wood, meadow and garden, look fresh and thrifty, and as a practical illustration of this fact I may mention that last week I measured a grape-leaf, of open-air growth, which was thirteen inches broad and fourteen inches long, a size which it will push even the tropics to exceed; and this was by no means a solitary example, but equalled in size by many others on the trellises, bearing an abundant and promising load of very large fruit.

The verdure and thrift of New-England farm landscapes is admirably supplemented by the ample comfort and the tidiness of New-England farm homesteads and the substantial cheer of New-England homes. What a contrast we should have if we could cut out a specimen section of this ice-and-granite country of New-Hampshire and lay it beside a specimen section of Spain, Italy, or even France! Imagine a French peasant comparing his onion-soup with the fare on the dinner-table of a New-England farm; or imagine a Spanish priest telling his flock that as there were no poor in the parish the contributions collected for them heretofore might be devoted to other uses! If there be in your City of New-York any pessimist philosopher who affects to doubt and distrust our American experiment of civilization and politics, let him come out here and compare the intelligence, the thrift, the comfort, the order, and the social, moral and political prospects of New-England country life, with other lands and other times, and he will be shamed out of his littleness of faith. Under English primogeniture the world had a chance to study the possibilities of accumulating estates and revenues for the use of a single class of society; here in New-England we may perceive the possibilities of accumulating the labor of successive generations in and about the farms and homes of its general population. The West is yet too new, and the South is too improvident to develop solid and lasting results in our material life. There the fences rot and fall, farm-buildings are changed and pulled down, mushroom towns are swept off by swift and sudden fires. Here the case is somewhat different, as there is no longer such a waste and loss of labor. The son lives in the house which the father built, and the daughter eats apples from the tree which her grandmother planted. This tendency to accumulation extends itself to other things—to farm implements, and conveniences, and to household stores and comforts. It is a constant lesson in economy, and what is of equal importance, it leads directly to organization, from which springs efficiency as well on the farm as in an army.

It must not be supposed that because much of New-England is rocky and sterile, that therefore her farmers are compelled to dig and delve the more furiously. Their solid unperishable fences, their well-filled barns, their houses and their orchards are levers that very notably increase their producing powers in comparison with the shiftless, wasteful, and shorthanded work of many farmers in the South and West. Because he works to advantage, the New-England farmer's labor seems to me comparatively easy and remunerative. In this part of New-Hampshire, for instance, a very limited range of crops is cultivated—hay, potatoes, Indian corn and barley, practically exhausting the list. I do not consider farming is a pastime; but hereabouts the farm ceases to have that overwhelming terror of work and care, which so often crushes and well-nigh strangles Western agriculture in its pioneer stage.

The present Summer is fast running into the drought of the last; and it is probably this circumstance, connected with the cool weather, which has shortened the hay crop at least one-half. However, as the price is already reported to have risen to $40 per ton, the farmers are consoling themselves with the reflection that their Summer's work will bring them about as much money as usual. Corn, potatoes and the small grains look promising, but the orchards are sadly disappointing their owners. Many of them have been stripped almost bare by the "cankerworm," and of those which have escaped the larger share are either barren or rapidly losing the small and imperfect fruit which remain on them.

J. G. N.

### LETTER FROM GOV. PALMER.

#### His Advice to Kentucky Republicans and Views on Prominent Political Questions.

Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, has written a letter expressing regret at his inability to accept an invitation to speak in behalf of the Republican cause in Kentucky, in the present campaign, and saying:

I trust, and from the indications of your present canvass believe, that a brighter day is dawning upon the Republicans of Kentucky. It does seem to me that the people of that State are forgetting the prejudices that have so long separated Kentucky from her sister States, and that have crippled her energies and obstructed her prosperity, and will now unite for the support of sound political principles, and to secure for themselves the blessings of orderly, peaceful and progressive Government, results that can only be accomplished by the acceptance of the brief, simple and comprehensive creed of the Republican Party: Liberty and justice to all, which implies a free ballot, free education, the equal rights of all to be heard, and demand protection and law in the Courts, and an equal right to labor and to live, to acquire property and enjoy all its advantages. Wherever these principles are accepted and applied, order, prosperity and peace are insured, while disorder and confusion have been and will be the inevitable consequence of their rejection.

It is very gratifying to me that the Republicans of Kentucky have taken the correct ground upon these "living issues," and have, in that way, afforded their adversaries the opportunity they profess to desire of escaping the discussion of questions that belong to the "dead past." You propose not merely to accept the fact that slavery is dead, but you insist that all the late subjects of slavery are men and citizens, and that they are entitled to all the rights that belong to citizens, while the Democratic candidates on their State ticket still go back to the dead past, and summon to their aid prejudices that all but themselves have buried, and upon the ground of such prejudices seek to maintain anti-Republican discriminations between citizens—discriminations that are not merely social, but that are legal and vital, and that go to the extent of denying them their just share in the advantages of a Government that they contribute to support, and that many of them defended in the field.

And the Republicans of Kentucky, in my judgment, deserve the greatest credit for their distinct pledge in favor of amnesty for all political offenses. Every man imbued with Republican principles has from the beginning felt that disabilities imposed upon communities or individuals by legislation or constitutional enactments are in principle exceptional, and are not to be enforced longer than they are demanded by the safety of the Government. Like human slavery, and other anti-Republican institutions or systems, legislative punishments corrupt and deprave those who inflict, as well as those who suffer them, and the Republicans of the North will accept the testimony of their brethren of Kentucky that the imposition of disabilities is no longer necessary, and will gladly unite with them in their efforts to give effect to the fundamental article of the common creed that all citizens are equal before the law. The Republican Party being thus committed to liberty, justice and protection to all men, are entitled in the highest degree to the confidence of all classes in Kentucky. It opposed slavery, it defended the Union, and it is devoted to the Constitution, and, notwithstanding the claims of the Democratic Party, it is the only organization that is fully committed to the defense of what is erroneously termed "the rights of the States," for it does demand that the Government of the States shall fully and faithfully discharge their proper duties; that the State Governments shall protect the lives and liberties of their citizens, realising that in no other way can the confidence and affection of the people be secured or retained, and that without popular confidence no system of government can be permanently maintained. If the authorities and the people of all the States were alive to their proper State duties, and would enact and enforce necessary laws, all the enactments of Congress that have operated to excite apprehension, would, under the influence of restored public confidence in the government of the State, become obsolete, and the patronage and power of the Federal Government shrink to their proper constitutional proportions.

With the best wishes for success, I am as ever, &c.,

JOHN M. PALMER.

#### The San Francisco Municipal Election—Action of the Tax-Payers' Union.

At a recent meeting of the San Francisco Tax-payers' Union, at which about 150 persons were present, the President, JOSEPH BRITTON, reported that the Special Committee had selected names for an independent nominating convention, to make nominations for the coming municipal election, and that in the selection they had sought to make integrity and ability to represent the tax-payers of San Francisco the standard of qualification, instead of partisan and political affinities and prejudices, hoping thereby to secure a pure administration of city government, low rates of taxation, and local prosperity. Two years ago, he said, they had selected a Mayor who had redeemed the city from political thraldom, and managed affairs regardless of personal ends. This year he hoped they would do even better. And he accompanied the presentation of the names selected with the earnest recommendation of the Committee, that they adopt for their guidance the following rules, the past experience and observation of the Union having demonstrated that they are indispensably necessary to protect the Convention from great personal annoyance and insure the success of its labors:

*First*—The Convention shall act absolutely independent of every political party, wholly absolved from all State or national political ties and influences, and shall make honesty and efficiency paramount to all other considerations.

*Second*—No application for office to the Convention or any member thereof, in person, by letter, or upon the petition of other citizens, shall be entertained; but acting in all cases upon the maxim that the office should seek the man, it should confine its deliberations entirely to the names of such citizens as its own members may present for consideration, and who, if nominated, shall consent to serve the people upon the request of the Convention itself.

*Third*—The Convention shall not nominate an employé, or near relative of a member of the Convention, nor any person who will not take an active interest in the canvass, nor any person who is compelled to vindicate his character before the public.

*Fourth*—School Directors should be selected from among heads of families, and whose business or occupation does not make it disagreeable or improper for young ladies seeking situations as teachers to call upon them.

*Fifth*—The Convention shall require the personal attendance of its members, and forbid voting or presence by proxies, and shall take all necessary steps to prevent publication of its proceedings until its ticket is completed and adopted as a whole by the Convention.

#### Labor Union No. 3.

There was to have been a meeting of this organization, last night, at Arbeiter Hall, in Fifty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, but owing to the fact that a scaffold, on which the Secretary of the organization was at work, broke down, injuring him so severely that he was unable to give the required notice, there were only three persons present, and as this did not constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, no meeting was held.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

### Proposed Relief for the Invaded French Provinces.

### President Thiers Apprehensive of the Expense.

### Attack on the New Treaty in the House of Commons.

### Shocking Murder of a Woman in England.

### The "Vanguard" Wins in the Yacht Race at Cowes.

### Three Hundred Norfolkshire Miners on a Strike.

### FRANCE.

#### Proposition to Indemnify the Districts Invaded by the Germans—Thiers Opposed to the Measure—Question of Prolonging the Powers of the Executive.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 4.—In the Assembly, today, the Committee upon the subject made a report recommending that the State assume the burdens of the provinces which were invaded by the Germans. M. THIERS, to the surprise of many of the Deputies, and amid much excitement, spoke in terms of vigorous opposition to the report. He said the amount of the claims which it would impose upon the Republic could not possibly be less than one milliard of francs, a sum which the Treasury was quite unable to pay. He could not give his assent to the plan of the Committee, and was only willing to afford relief to the people of the invaded departments who were actually in need.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—It is reported that M. THIERS has accepted the principle that the State should indemnify the provinces for losses sustained from the German invasion. Negotiations are in progress between the Deputies of the Left Centre and Right of the Assembly in reference to the prolongation of the powers of M. THIERS as Chief Executive. The Assembly is to be questioned, today, concerning the alleged appointment of the Duke of CHARTRES as an officer in the Algerian forces.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 4.—The Committee of the Assembly has reported unfavorable upon the proposition for the transfer of the Chamber to Paris. Gen. ROSSEL is to be tried by a special court.

LONDON, Aug. 5—A. M.—The Emperor NAPOLEON recently declared that France will not allow free-trade principles to be torn to pieces. The Count and Countess of PARIS have gone to Paris.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### The Washington Treaty Attacked in Parliament—Terrible Murder at Erranocey.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir CHARLES BOWYER ADDERLY, member for North Staffordshire, made a speech of some length in denunciation of the Treaty of Washington. He said that in that instrument England had made a vast concession in favor of peace upon the question of the fisheries and of the *Alabama* claims. England was clearly in the right in the attitude she formerly held upon those subjects, and yet that position had been yielded, and America indemnified. Sir CHARLES concluded by vigorously condemning the form of arbitration provided for in the treaty. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, member for Richmond, followed in defense of the treaty. It is probable that Parliament will be prorogued on the 19th inst. A dreadful murder has occurred at Erranocey. A woman was ruthlessly killed by some ruffians, who also seriously wounded her father and two children.

#### New British Steam-ship—Yacht Race at Cowes—Marine Disasters—Strike of Coal Miners.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The new steam-ship *Spain*, of the National line, has made a successful trial trip from Liverpool. She easily attained a speed of 14¾ knots per hour. The cutter *Vanguard* won the Cowes Town Cup yesterday, beating several other members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, including Mr. ASHBURY's *Livonia*. An unknown American vessel which had been abandoned at sea, has been towed into Penzance. She has an extremely valuable cargo of paraffine. H. B. M. troop-ship *Magaera* is ashore at St. Paul Island, in the Indian Ocean, and, it is feared, will prove a total loss. The crew and passengers are all safe. Three hundred workmen employed in the coal pits in Norfolkshire have struck in consequence of receiving their pay only fortnightly from the surveyor. A struggle is expected.

#### Wreck of the Ship White Jacket.

LONDON, Aug. 5—A. M.—A dispatch from Dublin says the Prince of WALES has been installed Grand Patron of the Freemasons of Ireland. The ship *White Jacket*, from Bombay to Hull, England, has been totally lost on Rodrigue's Island, in the Indian Ocean.

#### Suit Against a Railroad.

A suit brought by Dr. WILLIAM G. BRECK, an eminent surgeon of Springfield, Mass., against the Connecticut River Railroad Company, in which he demands $40,000 damages on the ground that he received severe spinal injuries by a collision between a train on which he was riding and a freight-train, is now being tried in the Supreme Court at Springfield, Mass. The Boston *Journal* speaks of the case in these terms:

Both Dr. BRECK and the railroad company have employed local and metropolitan talent in large degree, and the testimony is of a nature to excite great interest in Western Massachusetts. GEORGE M. STEARNS, State Senator from Chicago last year, and Ex-United States District-Attorney HOAR, of this City, are retained by Dr. BRECK; A. T. LEONARD, of Springfield, and Judge ABBOTT, of this City, for the Company. The latter endeavor to show that Dr. BRECK brought his suit because the Company had once refused to pay a bill of his, and that his spinal difficulties are caused by habits of intoxication. Many prominent citizens of Western Massachusetts have been called to testify to Dr. BRECK's occasional drunkenness; and eminent medical men, having examined him, pronounce him suffering from congestion of the spinal cord. Ex-Surgeon General WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, of New York, says that Dr. BRECK's statement of the circumstances of the accident, if correct, would account for all his previous illness; and he considered his injuries important and serious, not grave. It seems that the railway company have employed a detective, who has watched the doctor regularly, and who accuses him of "shamming" lameness when in public. Other witnesses controvert this testimony. It is generally thought that the jury will not agree. The case has thus far excited more curiosity than any other tried in Western Massachusetts for a quarter of a century.

HARRISON, the keeper of the White House Hotel at Ogden, Utah, died very suddenly recently, and his widow was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having poisoned him. Many Mormon women have left their husbands and the country with other men.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**FOUR YEARS AT YALE. By a Graduate of the Class of '69. New-Haven, Conn.: CHARLES C. CHATFIELD & Co.**

Life in a leading American college has many phases and aspects which are peculiar to itself, having their counterpart, no doubt, in similar institutions elsewhere, but their exact likeness nowhere. It is a period of vast importance to those who pass through its experiences, and has probably more influence on their after life, coming as it does at the threshold of their active career in the world, than all the years that precede it. Anything like an adequate picture of this life has been hitherto unknown in American literature, but the writer of this volume has fully supplied the want. Of course, the subject is one of unusual interest, not only to those in whom it will awaken many pleasant reminiscences of their own college days, and those who find pleasure and profit in anything that concerns the culture and the welfare of our youth, but to those who feel a constant charm—as almost every intelligent being does—in narratives of human experience, and the manifold and ever-varied doings and sufferings of mankind in their various conditions of life. The joys and sorrows, the toils and sports, the endless variety of the four years' experience of a hundred or more young men full of life, spirits, and ingenuity, endowed with different talents but brought together for a common purpose under the control of authority—these form the subject of a history of a single class at Yale.

After an introductory chapter, which gives a general sketch of the College, its history, several departments, and the buildings and grounds which form its "local habitation," the writer gives an account of the society system, which exists at Yale in a higher state of development than at any other institution in the country. The secret societies of the different classes are fully described, an account being given of the electioneering of the rival bodies in securing an accession of eligible members from the new classes, the mysteries, terrors, and absurdities of initiation, the exercises and proceedings, whether intended for cultivation and improvement or only for fun and enjoyment—in short, all the peculiarities, and even the transparent secrets of these jovial fraternities, are fully set forth, except in the case of one or two senior societies which are really secret in their character, and succeed in keeping up an intense mystery in all their proceedings. This society life, as one of the prominent phases of a student's career at Yale, is curious, and the account of it will be found very interesting. The writer, in the concluding chapter of the book, sums up his own opinions on many of the peculiarities of the life which he has been describing. With regard to the society system, he expresses the opinion that it is on the whole a good one. In the course of his remarks on the subject he says:

> "I do not believe in judging men by arbitrary standards of any sort, for I know that in every station in life fools may be honored while wise men are left unnoticed, but as such judgments must often be made, I would accept a college man's society record as a better indication of his character than any other single test, save personal acquaintance itself. In other words, I believe that the students are better judges of the abilities and deserts of one another than the Faculty are, and place greater confidence in their opinion. * * * As for the hidden immoralities and enormities which the 'reformers' take pleasure in believing to be the only explanation of secrecy and mysticism, the unreformed part of the world are callous enough to judge that men of correct and blameless lives on all other occasions do not change into monsters of vice and iniquity when they enter a society hall. Quite aside from this consideration, however, the secrecy and mysticism of the Yale societies are too nominal and transparent to offer many chances for deception. Neither do these societies foster a regard for their counterparts in the outer world; on the other hand they have exactly the reverse effect. There are, of course, no accessible statistics on this point, but I venture to assert that the number of Yale Society men who ever have to do with Masonry or other similar organizations of the outer world is surprisingly small. The general undergraduate idea seems to be that while such societies, and many other exceptional things, are right enough for a college, they should be thrown off when a man gives up play and enters upon the active business of life."

The second part of the book treats of the student life proper, devoting a chapter to each class. It gives an account of the way of life in the college rooms, the boarding clubs, the games, tricks and general practices of students of the various grades, interspersing many anecdotes and traditions, which, in themselves, form at every college a sort of current, unwritten literature, very curious and entertaining. In the chapter devoted to the Freshmen we find, among other interesting matters, an account of hazing, smoking out, and other questionable practices, of which the new-comers are helpless victims. On the subject of "hazing" the writer says:

> "An honorable college sentiment is the only thing that can prevent such practices, and this, alas! though evidently growing from year to year, is still to be effectively developed. Not that college approves of gross bodily outrage or injury, or that such cases are common, or that those are not in the minority who ever trouble the freshmen in any way but that in this minority are 'prominent men' and 'good fellows' whose performances never subject them to any social penalty, and that all the lesser impositions practiced on the new-comers spoken of half-approvingly or slightingly, or with the mildest possible deprecation, even by those who themselves never engage in them. * * * * * After all that has been said, however, the admission must be made that those who ill-treat freshmen cannot be regarded as ordinary bullies, thieves and plunderers, for they are not such. They are, under ordinary circumstances, decent, honorable, gentlemanly, thoughtful of others, respectful of themselves—persons whom their average class-mates cannot regard as criminals, nor hate if they would."

In other chapters of this part of the book will be found interesting accounts of the sports common in colleges, especially base-ball and rowing, and the principal matches which have taken place between Yale and Harvard are recorded with full particulars. The curriculum of study and the official examinations and exercises are treated of in a "part" by themselves. It is impossible to give an adequate idea in a moderate space of the entire contents of this volume. Let it suffice to say, that there seems to be nothing overlooked, and all the phases and peculiarities of college life are described with remarkable clearness, generally with considerable spirit, and always so as to be interesting to the reader. One more extract from the writer's "Matter of Opinion," in the concluding chapter:

> "In regard to the curriculum," he says: "My ideas are rather old-fashioned ones, for I do not look with much favor upon recent changes. * * * The introduction of a few terms' study of the modern languages in place of the same amount of work in the classics I regard as an advance backward. If a man wishes to learn French or German, there are far more advantageous ways of doing it; for the knowledge which his college course is likely to give him of those languages is simply a smattering of the very worst sort. * * * Optional or elective studies too, do not always realize the expectations of their advocates, for the average student in making his choice is apt to select that study which he thinks can be got through with the easiest rather than the one for which he has the greatest personal liking. * * * * The worst of optional studies, however, is their tending to destroy class unity, and as class feeling and unity is the most characteristic feature of American college life, and manifests itself nowhere more strongly than at Yale, I should look upon its weakening or breaking up as little better than disastrous."

**TRIUMPHS OF ENTERPRISE, INGENUITY AND PUBLIC SPIRIT. By JAMES PARTON. Hartford, Conn.: A. S. HALE & Co.**

This volume contains upward of forty essays upon a great variety of subjects. Some of them have appeared before the public in magazines and periodicals, and all of them are characterized by the peculiarities of Mr. PARTON's well-known writings. There are pleasant biographical sketches, interesting accounts of the origin and progress of great public enterprises, the history of various inventions, essays on literary subjects, &c., &c., making up a miscellaneous mass of useful information and curious facts which are conveyed to the mind of the reader in a style that is clear, lively and constantly entertaining. Opposite the title page is a portrait of the author, and between it and the essays are some personal reminiscences which will be found of interest.

**BENONI BLAKE, M.D., Surgeon at Glenaldie. By the author of "Peasant Life in the North." Two volumes in one. New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.**

This professes to be a true account of the early life of a good doctor, a friend of the author, but in its manner and style has something of the appearance of a fiction. Very likely the subject of the sketch has its original in real life but so far as the reader is concerned, it makes little difference. In its portrayal of the experiences of the young doctor, it is true enough to nature and the qualities of mankind in general. It is chiefly taken up with the love affairs of BLAKE, who early took a fancy to a country maiden and afterward had a very hot affair of the heart with an accomplished city lady. This conflict of feeling caused him much tribulation and suffering. The result of the matter was that he got over his passion for the city lady, while his love for the other maid was fully and rather severely tried by a fifteen years' waiting for its reward. The story is told in an agreeable style, and will be found interesting to many readers. The character of the doctor, and his bearing under trying circumstances, tend to excite admiration, and the general tone of the story is of the best. The volume is also put forth in an attractive garb, the print being large and clear, the paper smooth and white, and the binding handsome.

**HOURS OF EXERCISE IN THE ALPS. By JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D., F. R. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.**

Prof. TYNDALL, who is sufficiently well known as a scientific writer, has gathered in this volume a number of sketches of adventures and observations in the Alps, written at different periods in the last twelve or fifteen years. One who is fond of accounts of this kind could ask for no better hand to supply them than that of a thorough scholar and a keen observer, who enters at the same time with enthusiasm into the rough experiences of the mountains. Such is the case to a high degree with Prof. TYNDALL, and the result is a series of sketches of unusual interest, and considerable scientific and historical value.

### Other Books Received.

—A new and very neat edition of THEODORE WINTHROP's works has made its appearance from the establishment of JAS. R. OSGOOD & Co. These works were very popular when first published some ten years ago, but those who failed to become acquainted with them then have an exalted pleasure still in store. The titles, as most readers well know, are: *Cecil Dreeme, John Brent, Edwin Brothertoft, Life in the Open Air,* and *Canoe and Saddle.*

—The third volume in the new edition of HAWTHORNE's works, issued by the same house, is also at hand. It contains the "Scarlet Letter" and the "Blithedale Romance." As we have already taken occasion to remark, this is the most satisfactory edition of the writings of our great novelist that has ever appeared.

—*Guide Book for the Eastern Coast of New-England.* Concord, N. H.: E. C. EASTMAN & Co. This little volume is intended as a companion to *Eastman's White Mountain Guide,* and describes the various points of interest along the New-England coast; giving the principal routes of travel and interesting details regarding the cities and towns and places of Summer resort.

## PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Alabama still complains of a ruinous drought.

The prairie-chicken season has begun, and Western sportsmen are all out on the prairies.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, is to make a Democratic speech in Louisville today.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, of Brooklyn, is lecturing and preaching to large audiences in San Francisco.

Gen. HANCOCK is popular among Texas Democrats, and many of them would like to see him nominated for President.

The Montreal firemen mourn the loss of a lamb, familiarly known among them as "Billy," which was wont to run to fires with them.

Owing to the failure of the hay crop good cows sell for $10 each in Penobscot County, Maine.

The St. Paul *Press* has been enlarged to the size of the Chicago *Tribune.* It is a good and earnest paper, and now the largest in Minnesota.

Capt. JOHN C. BRAIN, late of the rebel navy, is lecturing in Texas towns, telling particularly what he knows about the seizure of the *Chesapeake.*

The Texas Legislature assembles in September. The Democratic papers of the State are appealing to it to provide for early general and corporate elections.

Hon. OLIVER C. GRAY, a leading lawyer of Illinois, died on the 31st ult. He is said to have been a direct descendant of the author of the "Elegy Within a Country Church-yard."

And now the Savannah *Republican* also has removed the White Mountains over from New-Hampshire into Vermont. These everlasting hills, somehow, are tossed about by Southern newspapers most outrageously.

A Connecticut man, with considerable spite in his composition, has announced his intention to fire a salute at the passage of every train on a certain railroad in which he is interested, until the Company pays a dividend.

Upon an appeal from a lower Court, Judge STANLY, of the San Francisco County Court, admitted a Chinese defendant to testify in his own behalf, and then decided the suit in his favor, thus reversing the decision of the lower Court.

A little while ago a Kansas young lady was thrown from a carriage, had her collar-bone broken, suffered the process of having it set and reset three times, and had the nerve to stand up and be married a week after the accident.

BERIAH WHEELER, of East Hadden, Conn., died the other day, at the age of ninety-one years, leaving a wife and six children, his death being the first in the family. The average age of the seven at his death was sixty-five years and two months.

BUTLER told a Boston man recently that he did not profess to be over-religious or over-temperate, but when he was on duty he performed it to the best of his ability. Thus delicately did he intimate that were he Governor the Prohibitory Liquor law would be enforced.

A California genius has invented what he calls the Eureka Boot-Puller, which consists of a leather belt, having two hooks attached to it. He places the belt over his right shoulder, adjusts the hooks in the boot-straps, and then leans backward, and the tightest boot is conquered.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* says that the Sutro Tunnel Commissioners are quietly pursuing their investigations in that neighborhood, and have visited most of the mines on the Comstock lode. Their investigations are not confined to the Comstock lode, but embrace the country east and west, and they have already visited several of what are called outside claims.

WILL M. CARLTON originally contributed to a Michigan paper, the Hillsdale *Standard,* on the 7th of June, 1870, the poem which he read in Tecumseh, Mich., on the last Decoration Day. This fact would seem to call for some explanation on the part of Rev. Mr. BARRINGER, who delivered an "original" poem very similar to it in Hopewell, Muskingum County, Ohio, on the same Decoration Day.

Texas papers are publishing an item, which originally appeared in a Republican paper at San Antonio, to the effect that Gov. DAVIS has commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence that had been passed by the District Court at Jacksboro on SANTANTA and BIG TREE.

The remains of Rev. Father LEBEL, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in Kalamazoo, Mich., who died suddenly in March last, have been exhumed, and an examination is to be made in the fear that poison was the cause of his death—whether administered by himself or others, if administered at all, to be hereafter ascertained.

A clergyman in Petersburg, Va., in a recent sermon set forth in vigorous terms the dependence of daughters on their parents, and urged that while sons might marry when they pleased, (or rather those who pleased them,) daughters should leave their choice in a great measure to the more matured judgment of their parents. There will probably be a vacancy in that pulpit soon.

The Canadian Board of Trade has signified its intention to accept an invitation to send delegates to the annual meeting in Baltimore of the Council of the National Board of Trade of the United States. The relations which should exist between the two countries, for trade and for the common use of their natural and artificial highways, are subjects to be discussed.

Mr. HEMAN H. SANFORD, late Principal of Cortland Academy in Homer, has been elected Professor of Latin in Syracuse University. He is a graduate of Madison University. He will spend several months among the English and German Universities, previous to his inauguration at the first Commencement of the University in June, 1872.

Mr. EDWARD CHASE, who has been published as a defaulter to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000 from the Lebanon Shakers, in a family of which he was business agent, denies the story *in toto.* He has informed the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* that after some twenty-five years or more of Shakerism, he has had a little trouble with his associates and decided to leave them; that he told them so and went away in broad day, they well knowing that he intended to go into business in Springfield. He says he took $25 or $26, and thought he was fairly entitled to that for his services.

Mrs. ANNIE COCHRAN, twenty-seven years of age, died while under the influence of chloroform at the Ohio Medical College Dispensary in Cincinnati on Wednesday. An operation which was being performed had proceeded very favorably, and was rapidly nearing completion when the woman came to her senses, and suffered so greatly from the pain that she insisted upon again being placed under the influence of the drug. A few more drops were spilled upon the handkerchief, and scarcely had the latter been applied to the woman's nose ere respiration ceased, and the pulse could no longer be felt beating. The process of resuscitation was on the moment entered upon, and various artificial methods to produce respiration were employed, but all to no effect.

They have an extremely mild-mannered a man as Chairman of the Board of Health of Worcester, Mass., who has written a card to the *Spy* in which he says that ten families have complained to him of some business carried on near their residences, and he adds: "Courtesy and neighborly kindness toward those around us seem to have their due weight in most cases, and we think it should in this; and we doubt not it is the intention of the men here concerned to do the right thing some time or other—perhaps when they have done a wrong they cannot repair. These complainers do not seem to murmur from any other cause than real suffering, and appeal for relief when they have a right to expect it. It is supposed that the Board of Health can abate such troubles—the aggressors can do it much easier if they move in it, and it is expected they will do it."

A Boston correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* has been to Gen. BUTLER, to ascertain his views upon the matter of sustaining the United States authority in Utah. He informed him that he had not investigated the subject very closely, but was in favor of enforcing the authority of the Government, whatever might be the consequences; that it is a disgrace to allow the bill of 1864, relating to poligamy to remain a dead letter on the statute books; that all children born of past Mormon marriages should be recognized as legitimate issue, and innocent parties be protected, (even by special legislation,) but the execution of present enactments should not be delayed on their account, and that he thought there were three or four officers on his staff, who, if Government would back them, are perfectly competent to solve the problem of United States sovereignty in Utah.

Capt. DAVID H. TODD, brother of Mrs. LINCOLN, whose death in Alabama was recently announced, was a Captain in the Confederate army from Louisiana, and his young brother, SAM TODD, was a private in the Cresent Regiment of New-Orleans. Alluding to the latter, the Richmond *Enquirer* says: "At Shiloh, about 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when the army under BEAUREGARD advanced toward the river and was met by BUELL's reinforcing column, young TODD was killed. A bullet pierced his forehead, and he was left upon the field to be buried by GRANT's army. He was quite well known in the Western army, and attracted a good deal of notice as the brother-in-law of Mr. LINCOLN. In camp, when he was present, the boys were always very careful to say nothing offensive about the Northern President. He was a very popular young man, and a true and devoted soldier. In the same regiment was a nephew of Secretary SEWARD, who still lives."

Some Democrats down in Carlisle, Ky., wanted B. W. HANNA of Terre Haute, Ind., to come down and talk to them the other night, and so they sent him a formal invitation. Something was the matter with HANNA, however, and he couldn't go. But he sent a letter, and in that letter he propounded to them this: "What need is there for me to enter into that splendid harvest field which will fall beneath the sheen of the reaper's sickle in a single swath?" Surely few men could improve upon that. But HANNA is not quite so happy when he says further: "That there should be any considerable number of men there willing so to stultify themselves and debauch their own kind, as to engage in the degraded business of trying to hold up the palsied hand of the dare-devil debauchee at Washington, who would sell every vestige of liberty the American people ever had, and that with alacrity, if money were offered, is a circumstance that has caused loathing to Democrats all over the North-west, and, I may add, that has excited the contempt, also, of a very large and respectable portion of the Republican Party everywhere." Perhaps, on the whole, it is just as well for his party that HANNA was compelled to decline the invitation, for even Kentucky Democrats have *some* sense.

They have down in Maryland a man whom they style the African Fire King. He gave an exhibition of his "powers" recently in a physician's office in the presence of about twenty persons, and one of them describes the results thus: He first heated a shovel red-hot, and applied it to the bottom of one of his feet. It made no impression on him whatever. He next heated a shovel red hot and licked it repeatedly with his tongue. It did not even dry the saliva in his mouth. He then put his hand in a hot stove and took therefrom a red-hot anthracite coal, and offered it to the spectators, who declined to accept the present. His hand was not even scorched. He then called out to know if there were any "unbelievers" present. To his astonishment we announced ourselves still an 'unbeliever." He then put a shovel in the stove and partially filled it with shot, when the shot had got pretty hot he stirred them with his naked fingers till the lead had melted. He then took the shovel in his right hand and poured the hot melted lead in his left hand, and then poured the burning solution into his mouth, kept it there till it cooled and spit it out in a lump. We then expressed ourselves entirely satisfied. He said "that was only a $20 performance; if they would make him up $50 he would show something worth seeing."

## MORE ABOUT THE FRAUDS.

### WHO IS KEYSER'S "CO."

### Grave Suspicions that it is the "Boss" Himself—Fruits of an All-Day Search By One of Our Reporters.

The somewhat extravagant bills, to use the mild language of the Mayor, paid by the Controller for plumbing, gas-fitting, &c., were made out and presented in the name of JOHN H. KEYSER & Co. As Mr. KEYSER has been perfectly well known in the City for upward of twenty years, and he has never been known to have a partner, the Co. at the end of his name had something mysterious about it which seemed to promise revelations of interest to tax-payers. Acting upon this view a reporter was dispatched from the TIMES Office to Mr. KEYSER's shop, on Ninth-street, at the corner of Fourth-avenue. There was no one present when he entered save two clerks busily engaged in doing nothing.

To the inquiry if Mr. KEYSER was in, the elder very politely replied that he was not. "In fact," he said, "Mr. KEYSER is in the country at his little place in Norwalk, and if you want to see him specially you must be here between 7 and 8 in the morning."

REPORTER—Can I see Mr. KEYSER's partner?

CLERK—He has none.

REPORTER—Why do you put up "KEYSER & Co." on the lintel of the door there? Isn't there a "Co."?

CLERK (with a fine blush reddening his face up to the roots of his hair)—Ah—well yes; only you see he is not an active partner.

REPORTER—Will you tell me his name, please?

CLERK—No, Sir. If you want to see Mr. KEYSER specially, to-morrow morning at 7. If it's business, you can see us.

REPORTER—Have you no object in concealing the name of this partner who is not active.

CLERK—You had better call to-morrow morning.

REPORTER—I have a particular reason for desiring to know the name of the gentleman who figures as "Co," in Mr. KEYSER's firm.

Here there was a very open smile on the part of both clerks, and the lips of the senior beginning to form "to-morrow," the reporter bowed and retired.

The next step was to call at No. 211 Water-street, Mr. KEYSER's down-town store. Here a Mr. BETTS was in charge, and he, though extremely courteous, professed complete ignorance on the subject, though he thought that he had heard some one say that Mr. KEYSER's nephew had invested in the business. He was not sure of this.

From Water-street the reporter went to Greenpoint, where Mr. KEYSER's foundry is situated. Here he saw Mr. CREIGHTON, Mr. KEYSER's brother-in-law, who announced himself as the partner in question. This gentleman, in reply to a question, did not know but what there might be other partners, but if there were did not know them. His son was Mr. KEYSER's only nephew, and had no money invested in the business. His name was THOMAS, and his age was fourteen.

This was about all that could be extracted from Mr. CREIGHTON, so the reporter withdrew, looking around him and taking mental notes. The foundry is a very long building, not very broad, and quite low. There seemed to be very little doing, and there were only a few men in the vast shop, filing castings. The place looked almost deserted, and spoke more eloquently than volumes as to the sources of Mr. KEYSER's wealth. It was plain that the little place in Norwalk and the big house in Second-avenue had never been purchased by the gains of the foundry.

As the principals declined to give any information on the subject of Mr. KEYSER's partnership, the reporter, taking into consideration the great question involved, thought it just and right to interview some of Mr. KEYSER's workmen. He learned from one of them that though nothing was positively known in the shop, it was generally understood that Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED was the silent partner that supped the broth. Mr. TWEED sent men there to get work, and they were always taken on and kept on, though they were nothing but laborers, and had to be taught their work by the mechanics. Yet when work was short, these latter were invariably discharged, and the "suckers," as the men called them, were retained. The workman whom the reporter interviewed was deeply interested in the subject of the Tammany frauds, and proposed an adjournment from the street to his house. Here he sent out for other workmen, and a small party was soon gathered, who vied with each other in furnishing what they knew of the swindling going on. It appears from these statements that up to a very recent period Mr. KEYSER had a gang of workmen continually loafing about the City Hall, doing nothing in reality, but pretending to work at plumbing, yet drawing their pay with commendable regularity. These men were never seen by the regular workmen up at Ninth-street except on pay days, and on those solemn occasions when the Keyser Guard mustered for a target excursion. Even in the shop among the regular workmen there was sad work going on. The foreman for the out-door work was an American named WILLIAMS, and he had with him men who never had been mechanics, and who could only do laborers' work. Yet they had been sent in by Mr. TWEED, and always were paid like first-class mechanics. In the shop a German named FERDINAND was foreman—a good man, and well liked. But he used to order the men to cheat the City in the quality of the work furnished without any scruples. On one occasion the iron chimney-tops were removed from the old City Hall and condemned. The workmen of Mr. KEYSER brought them to the shop, where they were varnished black, and then sent back again as new. On another occasion one hundred revolving chimney-caps, or swivel heads were ordered for the markets and the City Hall. They ought to have been made of galvanized iron, but the old iron casing of condemned and worn out stoves was used instead, though they were nearly destroyed with rust. Again, furnaces were required for the Armory of the Seventh. Five were furnished, four being placed in the large drill-room up-stairs and one in the squad drill-room beneath. Those being in sight were all good, but the piping furnished was old, condemned piping, which had been taken from the City Hall. And the very workmen jeered over the fact that the piping of the old stoves which had been condemned as useless was very superior to that furnished as new.

When the men were questioned as to the Co., all believed it to be Mr. TWEED, because he is in the habit of coming into the shop with Mr. ANDREW GARVEY. Then the three hold confabs together, with their heads down, in whispers. After this there is always a big job done at the Court-house. On one occasion a workman came to Mr. KEYSER and asked for work. The boss told him that he had no work for him. He came back again, and said Mr. TWEED had sent him, and said he was to have work. KEYSER told him there was no work. The next day TWEED himself came down with the man, who turned out to be a young politician of the Fourth Ward. Big Six shoved in his man, and shouted out, "KEYSER, put this man to work." KEYSER obeyed, and the workmen came to the conclusion that Mr. TWEED was either partner or proprietor of KEYSER's shop in Ninth-street.

### The Carpets of the Court-House.

The honest carpet-dealer of the Bowery, Mr. GREGG, has already informed the public through the medium of the TIMES that he has furnished carpets to a large amount three or four times a week for the past three months to the Court-house. Though there can be no doubt of the absolute truth of this statement, the public will be astounded to hear that the new carpets so lavishly purchased have not become visible to mortal eyes in the Court-house. The Brussels carpets in the dens of the Deputy Sheriffs have not been changed for at least nine months; they are actually so worn that one-half of the carpet has entirely disappeared beneath the boots and the tobacco of the officials. The plain drugget and the oil-cloth which adorn the Courts of justice, are the same that greeted the eyes of litigants last Christmas. Where, then, are the carpets?

## THE POPULAR SENTIMENT.

### Madison Park.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

By what right have the Park Commissioners got to cut off several feet of Madison Park, on the Fifth-avenue side and opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in width, the new line commencing above Twenty-fifth-street, and running about straight, so as to meet the easterly line and side of Broadway at the corner of Twenty-third-street. Is it because Mr. TWEED owns the property, (I suppose so,) on the easterly side of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-third? I think Mr. TWEED or some of the Ring party bought the "Cram" property. How much more do they own from there up? DUTY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871.

### The Tribune and Municipal Corruption.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As a constant reader of the *Tribune* and an admirer of the vigor and ability displayed generally by that journal in its condemnation of the plundering gangs denominated "Rings," and as a hearty Republican, I have to express my astonishment at the course of that paper in view of the recent developments and disclosures concerning our municipal affairs. There is no paper in the City, as everybody knows, that for ten years has been so unsparing and indiscriminate in its fierce abuse of our officials and constantly charging them with the commission of all manner of crimes as the *Tribune* till now, just at the time when its services are most needed, and when it can have the most support, and the grossest frauds have been distinctly charged upon our municipal rulers, supported by such a degree of evidence of the truth of the charges as has never before been produced, the *Tribune* either stands mute as an oyster, or, if it opens its mouth at all, lends support to these frauds by its feeble condemnation. It is now, for the first time, decidedly opposed to "violent" language and "fierce epithets," and would not call a man a "thief" without a record of the man's conviction before it, and deprecates generally "harsh" criticisms of our rulers. The Mayor, whom it has caricatured constantly for some years as a "mountebank" and "clown" and an "ass, (its favorite expression,) it now alludes to as "his Honor the Mayor," "his Excellency," and "Hon. Mayor HALL." A few days since some person, evidently a friend of the paper and of its editors, thinking that the *Tribune* was, as every reader of the paper has perceived that it was, somewhat too lukewarm (to use no worse a phrase) at the present time, in a kind and strictly gentlemanly manner suggested in a note to the editor, obviously not designed for publication, that the *Tribune* ought to unite with the TIMES in waging a war to the knife against our municipal villians, whereupon the *Tribune* turns upon its correspondent the batteries which it ought to turn against the "Ring," and denounces him as an "ass" for his "impertinence."

As one of the firmest friends of the *Tribune,* I hope it will permit me to make a suggestion, and, having done that, it may call me an "ass" if it desires to, and it may do it any number of times, but I assure it that its readers and friends will believe, if it have no better response than that to make, that its situation is worse than they fear. The suggestion is this: Everybody observes a change such as I have indicated in that paper; they have also seen that paper, with its supplement, filled with Corporation advertising to such an extent as they have never seen before, and they naturally put "that and that" together. This is the fact of the case, and it is folly for the *Tribune* to ignore it or attempt to ignore it, and no number of "communications" will avail to obscure it. This is the feeling of the party and of its party friends, and if it doubt it let it look at *Harper's Weekly* of this week, which I may say in its caricatures generally finds the public sentiment, and I think its doubts will be dispelled. Perhaps it attempts to shout "thieves" and "plunderers" as loudly as of yore, but its mouth is so full of "Corporation pap" that we cannot hear it."

### Plain Thoughts for Plain People.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Two hundred and twenty thousand of the Saturday's TIMES sold. I wish it had been a million. German and English—that's the idea. If a party is to be built up in this City, to successfully compete with the party guilty of the monstrous frauds you have so ably exposed, strike that German note often. And, O, poor humanity, what an effort is necessary to compete with forty millions of theft. A million dollars of curtains for the City Hall, two million dollars of plastering for the Hall, a million of carpets for the Hall! If the Hall yields such lodes in the ornate trifles of carpets and curtains, imagination is lost in conjecture of the possibilities in such deep things as new streets, parks, wharves, and the like, where bills and vouchers cannot so readily be brought into contrast as with dry-good and carpet merchants.

The Board of Supervisors, however, did all this. The Board of Supervisors kindly undertook to make TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and HALL billionaires—only they, ingenious lambs, wouldn't have it, and took the power from them. A proverb savoring of the law says, the receiver is as bad as the thief. A jury have been known to say that a receiver, a Fagin, who puts a party, a Twist, out to steal, and keeps the whole plunder, is many degrees worse than the thief. However, this is a matter for the tax-payers. We who are poor, it touches us not. Let the tax-payers fight it out.

Stay; let us see. There's Tommy Tibbles. Tommy is a small clerk in a small hat-store. Tommy's salary is not large—ten dollars a week. Tommy pays seven dollars for board, and has three dollars with which to skirmish with his wardrobe and washerwoman. He used to board for five and then for six; the taxes raised his landlady's rent, and she slapped a dollar a week on to Tommy. Fifty-two dollars a year toward the taxes, into the fund for—let us say, Tweed stable and Garvey Island. Tommy pays for the increased rent on his shoe-maker and his clothier; hats, fortunately, he deals in. Why, you little rascal, you are annually investing over a hundred dollars in Tweed stable and Garvey Island! But then forty millions is a large sum, and a great many people must work for it, and pinch for it, and slave for it. There's Mr. Hawkins Skimpilly, in the shirt and furnishing line, complaining that although business was never better, he doesn't make anything—expenses are so great. Where are you, Hawkins? There's your store costs you four thousand a year, a thousand of which is for the stable and island. There's your house in Forty-second-street costs you fifteen hundred a year, four hundred of which is for the island. There's your house in Amity-street, which you own, costs you three hundred taxes. You put it into the rent of the poor woman who kept a boarding-house there, and who is always toiling and struggling for the stable and island fund. She tried hard to pay it, but the load was too great, and you lost a quarter's rent. She could have paid the old figures and lived—but you, Hawkins, you can't be supposed to stand the island and stable at both ends, and so your Amity-street property is not remunerative. Your clothing, Mrs. Skimpilly's bills, all your necessaries, walk through the toll-gate of the island and stable turnpike, until, my dear fellow, I hardly feel surprised that your profits are not in hand.

But then $40,000,000 is a large sum, and a great many business men, large and small, and a great many clerks, mechanics, workmen, boarding-house keepers, dress-makers, needle-women, large and small, must work for it, save for it, pinch for it, slave for it. Therefore be cheerful.

So this is a fight for the tax-payers? Sixty millions of City taxes! Why, bless us, that's *five hundred dollars a head to every voter on Manhattan Island!* You never thought it, did you? George, in Broad-street, Thomas in the insurance building in Pine, Henry, in the Commission House in White, William in the retail dry-goods in Canal, Augustus waiter at the Grand Central, you never thought it, did you? Do you suppose you escape this burden? Who grow poor under taxes; is it the tax-payers or the people?

There is not a human being on Manhattan Island above ten years of age, but whose very existence contributes at least fifty dollars a year toward the curtain and carpet bills. Either they themselves, if self-supporting, earn and pay it—or those who support them do it. Therefore, let the tax-payers be alive about this matter and fight it out for us all. Now, what ought it to cost to run this City? Five millions for Police, one million for all other salaries, three millions interest on the debt, even at its present figure, five millions to the State, perhaps a million gas, a million parks and streets, two millions all reasonable stealing. Eighteen millions of dollars and a fat contract at that.

Yours, SPRINKLER.

### A Democrat on The World.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The amazing dishonesty and impudence of the *World* are repeated in this morning's paper in an article headed "Wanted—The Truth," in which the writer says: "The contempt with which honest Democrats, as well as thinking men of all parties now regard the ear-splitting, monotonous clamor of the NEW-YORK TIMES about Controller CONNOLLY's secret frauds," &c., &c. The writer of that article, (he must be a knave or a fool,) had better leave the company of his masters for a few hours, and walk into the healthy atmosphere where Democratic business men "live, move and have their being," and he will find that there are no words in the English language strong enough to express "the contempt with which honest Democrats now regard" the silly, stupid and lying pleas of the *World* in defense of the most gigantic robberies of modern times.

The *World,* formerly a newspaper, now only a Ring fiddle which plays any tune called for at the City Hall, has somewhat changed its music since the beginning of 1870, when it supposed the Young Democracy were about to oust TWEED & Co. Will the *World* repeat what it said March 23, 1870, of "TWEED's treachery to the City;" of his "pilferings, extortions and rascality;" of his "rapacity, like the trunk of an elephant, with equal skill twists a fortune out of the Broadway opening, and picks up dishonest pennies in the Bowery?" Does it still believe, as it said March 31, 1870, that TWEED swindled "the public." Does it now consider OAKEY HALL what it professed to believe him on the 5th of April, 1870, a "shameless corruptionist of the Ring," "a creature and tool of the Ring." I can't see that the *World* drew any distinction then between the old Board of Supervisors and the Ring—in fact, it had no words of condemnation for the old Board. This idiotic attempt of the *World* to excuse robbery is simply disgusting to thousands of honest Democrats.

A TAMMANY DEMOCRAT

Of the olden time.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871.

### Connolly's Bonds.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You are in error in stating that RICHARD B. CONNOLLY received interest on $450,000 United States Registered Bonds of July 1. Should be $750,000. A SUBSCRIBER.

## THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

*New-Haven Journal.*

The jealousy and bickerings of the New-York papers are simply disgusting. The onslaught upon Tammany is a case in point. The TIMES leads off, and is deserving and received the thanks of the whole country for its boldness in attacking the monster; but some of the other papers, less fortunate in getting hold of the facts, are holding back and trying to belittle the controversy, simply because the TIMES is likely to make some reputation out of the affair. The *Tribune,* for instance, is publishing columns to create the belief that its own method of attack is most effectual, and that the TIMES is damaging the cause by using strong language. We have had many excellent reasons offered in the *Tribune* why plain Saxon should be used in dealing with such customers as TWEED, CONNOLLY & Co., but since another journal has become popular by a liberal use of epithets and the publication of facts to back them, the *Tribune* pleads for more subdued and dignified style. If Mr. GREELEY has found a milder term than liar for liars, and thief for thieves, "plain people" will be apt to look elsewhere for an expression of their views upon the roguries of Tammany. If the New-York papers which agree that Tammany is a nest of thieves, would unite their fire upon the common enemy, instead of spending their space upon profitless discussions of the measure of credit due to this or that paper, they would give more gratification to the people, who don't care which paper secures most reputation, but do care about seeing the rogues of Tammany put in the pillory.

*New-York Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The charges are of so grave a character that they will overwhelm with infamy the officials implicated, unless they can prove them to be false. And the matter has assumed such a shape that there is no avoiding meeting the issue squarely. The charges can easily be proven to be false, if that is their real character. If not proven to be false, my intercourse with Democrats here enables me to say, that the guilty party will never be able to put their heads above water again, as the Democratic Party will throw them overboard without caring for their future.

*Mauch Chunk (Penn.) Gazette.*

The late riots injured Tammany immensely, and the exposures of the NEW-YORK TIMES of the roguery of HALL and CONNOLLY have made this just the time for the overthrow of the body of thieves who pretend to govern New-York.

*Oneida Dispatch.*

Can rural Democrats longer keep silent? For years Tammany has used them as pliant tools. It has spurned their counsel, ignored their candidates, rode rough-shod over their claims and contemptuously disregarded their wishes. Will they surrender their manhood and consent to be the tools of wicked men forever? Have not the startling exposures of Tammany, as given by the NEW-YORK TIMES, shaken their faith in TWEED & Co.? Or do the rural Democrats indorse such stealing by sustaining Tammany? What is the answer?

*Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal.*

One would have supposed that if there ever was to be a time when the Republicans of New-York could sink faction differences and make a united stand for the honor and safety of their City, it would be at this moment. Beside the two opposition calls for a mass-meeting to demand the unearthing of the City Hall rascals, one of which is said to emanate from that backslidden Republican, NATHANIEL SANDS, of the Citizens' Association, and now one of the Tammany Tax Commissioners, there is a deeper source of difficulty, threatening more seriously to weaken the effect of the public demonstration, in the hostility between the wings of the party represented respectively by the TIMES and the *Tribune.* The question whether the TIMES' way of "scolding" and showing a "rancorous temper" about the Tammany frauds is the better or worse method than the *Tribune's* "calm, logical and dispassionate fight," seems a matter utterly trivial, and unworthy of men who are in earnest. At the same time every candid friend of the *Tribune* must admit (with Mr. CURTIS, in *Harper's Weekly,*) that it was the TIMES' constant and unsparing denunciation of the Democratic management of the City which first excited attention and prepared the public mind for the great exposure which that paper must certainly have the credit of making.

*Minneapolis (Minn.) News.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES' exposure of the tremendous Tammany frauds is driving the Tammany leaders to the wall. Unless they make some better vindication than their present line of defense indicates, the power of the Tammany Ring must be broken by these terrible exposures of the TIMES.

*Springfield Republican.*

The *Tribune* has been strangely backward in coming forward. Indeed, its course in this affair has caused no little amazement and chagrin to the many people who are accustomed to swear by it. But yesterday it went so far as to say that it not only believed the figures obtained and printed in the TIMES to be authentic, but that it would itself have bought the manuscript containing them if Mr. CONNOLLY's ex-clerk had given it the chance. It believes, however, in "calm and well-considered statements" and "searching examinations" in the case of charges which rest upon rumor and conjecture. And it does not approve of the "rancorous temper" displayed by the TIMES. We fear this self-poised and passionless critic forgets that it is good to be zealously affected in a good thing, and that there are occasions when righteous indignation is the most appropriate temper that can possibly be exhibited.

*Philadelphia Post.*

We hold that it is the duty of every citizen to study these facts, and not to forget that Tammany rules the Democracy of the North.

*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

The charges are not denied—indeed, they are expressly admitted, by the *World,* to be "substantially true." No defense is offered—indeed, they are expressly admitted to be indefensible by the same paper, which remarked that "as the *World* never had anything for it (the old corrupt Board of Supervisors) but a scourge, it may be excused from defending it now." The only answer offered is defiance, from the very same gang which the *World,* now their organ, once called a "den of thieves."

*Chicago Times. (Democratic.)*

The leaders of Tammany need not imagine that they have answered the recent alleged exposé of certain heavy swindles in their administration of the City Government, when they have shown that it was procured from a political sorehead. These statements only argue the inherent rottenness of the whole concern, and in no way aid in the vindication of the Tweed people from the charges of dishonesty. The promised explanation by Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY may be more satisfactory, but certainly something very explicit and well-authenticated will be necessary to that end.

*Omaha (Neb.) Tribune.*

The valiant action of the NEW-YORK TIMES, in bearding the Tammany lion in his den and exposing the corruptions with which he was festering all over, has at last aroused the people of New-York—all classes alike, the rich and the poor—to a pitch of virtuous indignation which even the immense stolen wealth of TWEED's Ring cannot resist. The Democratic Party, by this awful exposure of the infinite fraud of its principal stronghold, will suffer a heavier blow than was ever dealt to it before.

*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Badly beaten by the NEW-YORK TIMES, in its exposition of the Tammany frauds, even regarded as a matter of news, the *World* and *Herald* will not acknowledge the corn, but claim that these "secret" accounts are the same old frauds for which they scourged the City rulers before the new charter was adopted. What stuff! True, these veracious journals then called the members of the Tammany Ring by the worst of names, of which "thieves" and "knaves" were the very mildest; but they did not publish any facts or figures to justify their allegations. It was left for the TIMES to prove what the *World* and *Herald* only asserted. These Tammany thieves are now convicted, whereas before the TIMES' revelations they were only arraigned.

*St. Louis Democrat.*

Tammanyism is no incident nor accident of this party, but its selected citadel, its intrenched stronghold, its head-quarters, its ruling brain. The Tammany of the riots of 1863 was the Tammany that nominated SEYMOUR in 1868. The Tammany of the late 12th of July is the Tammany that proposes to nominate the Democratic candidate for 1872. The sceptre of its might has long been known, but never so conspicuously displayed as now. It is the filched wealth of the honestly living masses of New-York City, the taxes wrung by millions from their pockets, to be lavished in perpetuating and extending the robbers' away. No wonder the Tammany disclosures touch the Democracy to the quick.

*New-Orleans Republican.*

Why does not Mayor HALL disprove the rascality charged against himself? That is the main point. He is a public officer, and is on trial.

*Painted Post Times.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been the leading journal in this work of exposing these unparalleled frauds, and its scathing editorials have from time to time, like the blow of the keen Damascus blade, laid open and exposed to public view the rascalities of the Ring.

*Binghamton Republican.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES makes about as short work with the excuses of the Ring as it made with the character (or lack of character) of that Ring.

*Albany Evening Times.*

When it is possible for men openly branded as thieves, and confronted with specific allegations of their knavery, to deliberately taunt their accusers with a cool "What are you going to do about it?" the people will not resist the conviction that the charges are true. This taunt is the sum and substance of the defense thus far put forth by the Mayor and Controller of New-York against the definite and absolute accusal of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

*Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise.*

In bare-faced robbery, it is doubtful whether the history of the world presents anything like a parallel to the manner in which New-York City has been governed for the past ten years. How the Tammany Ring has robbed the City, may be gathered from the fact that the municipality is in debt $84,000,000. The manner in which it has been done is now being exposed by the independent press of New-York. The NEW-YORK TIMES is taking the lead in these expositions.

*Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.*

The Democracy of New-York need to take a new departure in reference to the corruption of their leaders. If they are wise they will strike at the root of the evil, and rid themselves of a despotism as rotten as it is absolute.

*Montreal Witness.*

The TIMES is doing good "yeoman service" in exposing the wholesale corruption of the New-York City Government. It has an Augean stable to cleanse; we hope it will prove equal to the herculean task it has undertaken. Our readers will remember how it exposed the doings of FIELD, the counsel of JAMES FISK, Jr.; now it has Mayor HALL, and the City authorities generally on its hands. The defense is as remarkable as the attack is bold. No attempt has been made to disprove the accusations against the Ring; the only effort is to shift the blame on to the shoulders of individuals.

*Schenectady Union.*

New-York City is aroused at the exposures of the Tammany Ring made by the NEW-YORK TIMES. The picture is a fearful one. The robberies unearthed are on a gigantic scale. The public are astounded at the disclosures, and begin to look about for some remedy. The power of the unyielding and courageous TIMES is beginning to be seen. Tammany is doomed. Secrecy heretofore has saved it. It is now past redemption. It has committed great crimes. The great arm of public indignation is being lifted, and when it falls Tammany will be ground to powder.

*Syracuse Journal.*

The Ring is prolific in resources, and whatever money can do, and the rough elements in the community effect, will be invoked to bolster up and keep in power the plunderers. It is a contest of immense moment, and we have as yet seen but the initiatory steps to it. The City is the proper place for this reform to begin; but the City is not alone interested in it, and the issue there made, will be taken up in the State and throughout the nation. Before the people of the country, the result cannot be doubtful.

*Yonkers Statesman.*

The thieves are full of terror, and gnaw their tongues from pain. All that is required is to continue the assault; the people will approve and sustain. The corruptest oligarchy on the continent, the greatest enemy ever encountered by republican liberty is the New-York Ring. Let this fact come to the light; let the history of last Winter's legislation at Albany, and the annals of the City of New-York, be told thoroughly, and no more warning will be necessary.

*Yonkers Statesman.*

About a year ago we were favored with a letter of introduction to one of the largest retail houses in New-York City, in which the advantages of the *Statesman* as an advertising medium in this county, were set forth. This letter was delivered in person. We were referred to the recognized advertising agent of the house, and by him sent to an individual in the office of a since defunct comic journal, to which Mayor HALL was chief contributor, who, after an examination of a copy of the paper, and inquiries as to circulation, &c., appeared to be well satisfied. Our imagination at once revelled in the enjoyment of fat advertising contracts, soon, however, to be dashed to pieces by the question "What is the politics of the *Statesman?*" and the quick response to our answer, "That will not suit the old man!" The interview was brought to a sudden close. Who he referred to as "the old man" we were not able to learn, but the old man of the house is one of the directors of the Tammany Ring's pet measure, the Viaduct Railway.

*Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.*

The recent exposures of the workings of the City Government of New-York develop a state of facts which is a disgrace to American civilization.

*Hudson Gazette.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES is making a series of what it calls "developments" in regard to the financial affairs of that City, which are creating a great sensation. There is no denying the fact that, as they now stand, they are exceedingly damaging to the officials. The Mayor throws the responsibility upon the old Board of Supervisors, but the allegations still remain uncontradicted, that the amounts paid were so glaringly enormous as to excuse no one who was aware of the facts, for giving the sanction of their names to the alleged frauds, except under a mandamus which they could not resist.

*Springfield (Ohio) Advertiser.*

One of the best evidences of the power of journalism is seen in the good work which has been done in New-York City by the TIMES. That journal has disclosed some of the most heinous frauds ever perpetrated by public officials. This stealing has been going on for four years and no paper had the courage to expose the rascality. This is the legitimate object of a journal that labors for the best interests of the people. The journal that shrinks from its duty in such a crisis is entitled to all the opprobium that the stigma of "ring" and "clique" can attach to it.

*Albany Express.*

Next to the startling nature of the exposures of the Tammany Ring swindles upon the tax-payers of New-York, what will surprise honest people most is the fact that no defense worth speaking of has been made in behalf of the Ring.

*Albany Express.*

Let us have a Legislature next Winter that will not be afraid to grapple the question of municipal misgovernment in New-York, and which will repeal those obnoxious provisions of the Charter which promise indefinite shelter to those who have squandered the substance of the tax-payers. Let us have a Legislature that will probe these affairs, and order the turning out of those officials who have been unfaithful to the trusts reposed in them. If Gov. HOFFMAN shall see fit to veto a bill for such purposes, let the responsibility rest upon him. It will be the act that will mark the close of his career.

*Harrisburg (Penn.) State Journal.*

The blow which the Democratic Party has received by reason of the terribly dishonest practice of those in authority in New-York City, has so completely overwhelmed all who adhere to that organization with shame and mortification, that the organs thereof have resolved to stop the demoralization thereby created, even if in doing so they add still further to their own disgrace. Theft is always followed by lies.

*Central City (Colorado) Register.*

We feel our utter inability to say anything in regard to this most exact and remarkable *exposé* that will do justice to the occasion. We pause to reflect, and ask every reader to reflect that these are the men who have announced their determination to get the same control of the United States finances in the ensuing campaign. They have stolen millions with which to accomplish a greater robbery—a robbery compared with which this would be but a flea bite.

*Chicago Tribune.*

Some conception of the aggregate volume of the frauds perpetrated by the Ring may be gained when it is considered that the revelations thus far given by the TIMES embrace only four accounts, in a single department of the Controller's office.

*Niagara Falls Gazette.*

The TIMES has exposed a fearful amount of expenditures, a large proportion of which is an apparent swindle. It won't do to say that these accounts have been obtained "surreptitiously," for the TIMES challenges the closest scrutiny of its figures for a single error. Besides, there should have been no necessity for "sharp practice" in obtaining what the law provides shall be given to the public. The thanks of the whole country are due to the paper that so boldly proclaims the shame of the Tammany Ring.

## THE VIADUCT RAILROAD.

### Second Letter to the Directors of the Company—More Objections to the Proposed Scheme—Some Interesting Facts for Consideration.

*To the President and Directors of the New-York (Viaduct) Railway Company:*

A previous letter presented simply the ripened fruits of a great experience with railways in London. This experience had been more prolonged and varied with railways on viaducts than in any other form, and the results were these:

1. That railways on viaducts were worthless for city travel.

2. That this long trial of steam had produced a new system in London, known as underground railways.

3. That the new system is adapted to city conveyance, and is the only one which, after forty years of trial and experience, had been found suitable for the purpose.

The evidence of the foregoing facts is too conclusive for controversy, but a leading journal, which has become the champion of your Company and of its plans, asserts that while they are correct enough as applied to the viaducts of London, that there is to be a new use of railway viaducts here. The error there, it says, was in putting them in the wrong places, and that this error is to be corrected in New-York. There is novelty in the circumstances and agencies that are to correct this English mistake.

With this forty years of practical experience to confront and to condemn them, or to be condemned by them, come engineers and promoters, who have none of them ever made or operated a railway unless it was a horse-railroad; who apparently have not known what are the means for city traffic by steam, for it is reasonable to suppose if they had they would have made an effort to employ them; who have never seen a railway on a viaduct except as a curiosity, and as a child has seen an elephant, with a proposal that this viaduct and elephant—for such it will turn out to be—shall be put to a use, which its breeders and trainers have been unable to extract from it, and which, until they were exhausted with the trial and had finally found a satisfactory substitute, they had striven to obtain.

There remains now an answer to the inquiry, why is a railway on a viaduct thus wortnless for, and why does an underground railway give this special and new accommodation? The definition of a viaduct was given, but here is the description. *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*—an authority of the highest accuracy—states that they are great structures of masonry, *and that the railways upon them are above the tops of the houses.* Almost every one, without a description, will understand one of the features of an underground railway. This is, that the railway is *below the bottoms of the houses.* There are no other railways within the densely-populous districts of the British metropolis, whereon trains are run at full speed, than these two kinds—the one above the tops, the other below the bottoms, of the houses. We were not informed whether these situations for lines to be operated by trains running with high velocities through a city were also errors, and whether it is proposed by your Company to correct one of them here. But the viaducts, it is said, are to be near to all the business men of the City. Now locomotives and trains have never yet been run at full speed through dense and populous districts in this City, nor in any other city in the United States.

In fact, the promoters of your Company, and the people of New-York, have seen and known just as much of operating railways at high velocities in the densely-built-up quarters of a city as they have seen and known of viaduct and underground railways, and no more. Of course we shall have a blast of resistance and denial against this irresistible and undeniable truth, but the resisters and deniers will be relieved by their efforts, and will be easier ever after.

Something counter to our statement may be alleged with reference to the City of Newark, in New-Jersey; but when examined will turn out not to be so. But in Newark the trains run on the ground, the best possible absorbent of concussion and vibration. Let us suppose a man were to stand ten feet below the track of a railroad with ten feet of earth overhead, and a heavy train should crush and thunder over it at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. What would be his experience from the effect of the concussion through this ten feet of earth, and, we will add, two feet thickness of solid masonry to sustain it? As a railway bridge may not be convenient, any one can go down in Mr. BEACH's tunnel under Broadway and, while there is no train above, he can gain at least a faint idea of the effect one would produce. The top of this tunnel is ten feet below the surface, and there is the masonry and earth above. Every footfall of a horse, the grinding of wheels, and the roar of Broadway is distinctly heard. Without earth ballast on the viaducts the whole City would be a Pandemonium with two hundred trains a day, even at half speed, and there are more than twice this number of trains on the main underground lines in London. Running as the London viaducts do in the poorest and, in a double sense, the lowest quarters, and which has very ingeniously just been discovered to be the cause why way stations have not been made upon them, after incurring the enormous expense of putting them there, and when it is as true of London as it is here that the poor are the chief patrons of all modes of city conveyance, the bridges for them over street-crossings, no less than the structures through the blocks, have to be heavily ballasted with earth in order to mitigate concussion and vibration.

On one of them, through what is perhaps as mean a district as can be found, a light ballast was put on the bridges, and the result was that the din and noise became so intolerable that the Board of Trade, under the direction of Parliament, was ordered to stop the traffic until the defect was remedied. The Company had to under-brace some of these bridges in order to sustain the increased load, and to regrade the whole line in the locality, because after elevating the rails on the bridges, the trains could not be dropped down to the old track level between them. The top of the viaduct had been all the while above the tops of the houses. (*Vide* Parliamentary proceedings of 1865-6. Concerning Charing Cross Railway.)

To deal with an incident here, if the owners of horses had not sense enough to refrain from stabling them under the viaducts, my friend BERGH would be quite sure to prevent this outrage on dumb beasts. Nobody has imagined that anything with life in it was to occupy the vacant spaces under the viaducts of London, elevated and massive as they are. Lumber and old wagons are sometimes stored under them, and here they might be used perhaps to disincumber the streets of carts which are found in some places after business hours. When a child calls its baby-house a palace, the child knows that the palace is unreal; but Judge HILTON's stores under the viaducts and his $400,000 rent from them, more mythical than the child's palace, were evidently considered by him verities.

Returning to more important matters, it will not be uninstructive to inquire if any one of the gentlemen addressed has stood within twenty feet of a train passing at the rate of thirty miles an hour. If he has, the impressions left are not of an attractive kind, and the occasion will not be anxiously sought to go so near to one again. And this leads to the statement that no locomotives and trains have been run, or ever will be permitted to be operated through and in the midst of a city population at high velocities, no matter how much more degraded they are here than in the slums of London, unless the railway be in some way obscured, hid and deadened, and if above the surface, these trains must run here as there, above the people and above their dwellings.

It will soon be shown that it is only by resorting to these high velocities that City traffic by steam has been obtained. The viaducts of London subserve two uses and not one, as those who know little or nothing of them suppose. It is not merely to carry a railroad over a street, but to lift it into the air above the people and above their dwellings, so that the terrific expression of force from heavy trains moving at a high speed will be thus dissipated and thrown off. But for this arrangement the districts traversed would be untenantable, and it explains why they are found only in "the slums" of London. Again, a railway is not put underground in London merely to go below the streets. The far more important result, which is causing a revolution in the agencies for City travel, has followed of completely obscuring their operations, and of permitting work to be done upon them that can be performed by a railway in no other place within a city. It explains also why, instead of running through the lowest and poorest, the underground railways penetrate the best residential and the most valuable business parts of the metropolis.

Observe where these underground railways, now almost as numerous in London as horse railroads are in New-York, run. One extends along the whole length of Regent's Park, but one block removed from it on the south. It then continues around the north and west sides of Hyde Park, from two to three blocks distant. Another skirts St. James Park, the Green Park and Hyde Park on the south, passing by Belgravia, Eaton and Sloane squares. It runs almost literally under the walls of new Westminster Palace and of old Westminster Abbey, and as Mr. GLADSTONE charged the other day, takes the members of Parliament to their homes but fails to bring them back again, when wanted at late hours on a division of the House. A third runs one block west of Regent's Park, up a hill, with a grade of 170 feet per mile, into the most beautiful suburb or residential district of a city that exists, known as St. John's Wood. They also run under the best streets which could be found for them in the districts traversed. The fourth is down in old East London. It passes under several viaducts, the Blackwall among them, is all below the water level, crosses under the Thames, comes out in a swamp on the opposite side, runs among the docks, and is finally carried up and brought in connection with the viaducts on that side. The fifth is to run from Charing Cross to and along the east side of Regent's Park, so that the two great parks of London will soon have underground railways along three of their four sides. The other parks, including Victoria Park, it is believed, which is away down in East London, have underground railways on one side, except Battersea Park, which is in itself and its surrounding a recently reclaimed marsh. Old Primrose Hill, now the new Albert Park, has one certainly, and it is believed two tunnels, running under it from one end to the other. Is it possible that Mr. A. T. STEWART and Mr. SWEENY, the authors of your scheme and of your Company, can really indulge in what must turn out a complete delusion—that, the making of a huge exerescence on the upland of New-York is to prevent underground railways from running through it? Your plans and your viaducts are doing far more today, and will do far more hereafter if you pursue them, to place an underground railway under Broadway than all its advocates and promoters have yet done.

It is useless to waste time on their relative cost, or show, as is shown in London, that the Underground costs only about a third of the Viaduct, aside from the enormous saving in acquiring right of way by going under streets.

No doubt the greater the expense the more attractive the enterprise to those who expect to control it, especially if it is to be built with funds from the City Treasury. But are these gentlemen prepared to face the absurdity of their scheme? The pretense of it is to obtain local City accommodation by steam, an idea or demand for which had never been heard of or dreamed of by the public, either in London or here, until the Underground Railway had produced it.

Let us now see what are the mechanical operations required to do a City traffic by steam. To obtain a good stand-point to observe this most extraordinary achievement of science and art, let us take a survey of the situation. Let us remember what *Bradshaw* has said of the viaducts, and admit that the *Tribune* is correct—that they are to be found only in the most miserable districts of the metropolis. Let us remember that in this City locomotives and trains have never been seen or felt running amid houses, at thirty-five miles an hour on the ground, and much less above, and that we have never seen or heard between five and six hundred trains running at any speed on any railway in a day, as now occurs on the two main lines of underground railways in London. To the foregoing let there be added a single law of science, that the expression of force from a body of matter in motion is not as the velocity, but that the force increases as the square of the velocity, and thus becomes terrific at a high velocity. For instance, if the concussion and vibration of a train are expressed in figures at say 100 for seventeen and a half miles an hour, their equivalent will be four times as much, or 400, at thirty-five miles an hour. This law is as universal and as inflexible as the law of gravitation.

The locomotives operating the trains in London which do a city traffic, weigh over fifty tons, while an ordinary locomotive weighs about thirty tons. The pressure of steam ranges from 100 to 150 pounds per square inch. Their power is such that before the last car is out of the station from which the train has started, and before the movement has extended 300 feet, a velocity of between seventeen and eighteen miles an hour has been obtained. In going to the next station, a half a mile off, a maximum speed of thirty-five miles an hour is reached, which is the same velocity as the express-trains have on the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads. They rush in the station with half of this velocity, there is an attrition and burning of steel, which soon wears out the hardest and heaviest steel rails, the red-hot flecks fly and sparkle as if from under a forge hammer, the wooden brakes that rub against the wheels are frequently in flames, and almost before one can turn his head, or express astonishment, the train is perfectly still. There is a sulphurous smell emitted from this sudden subversion of a gigantic force similar to that from exploded gunpowder, or from a heavy electrical discharge. Strangers attribute this to bad ventilation, and as coming from the coke burned in the locomotives. The train stops three-quarters of a minute, in which time it can be emptied and refilled with passengers, owing to the perfect arrangements for the purpose. (*Vide.* A paper on the mechanical operations of the underground railways of London, read before the British Association by —— BARLOW, C. E.)

These London stations on the underground road are between 300 and 400 feet in length—a distance which, to give them equal efficiency here, would extend a block and a half or two blocks, and, if erected on a viaduct, would extend across the streets.

Four cars reach 200 feet, the width of one of our blocks, while they frequently run trains morning and evening of twice this length. A prevailing feature is now the magnitude of the trains, with the necessity of having all the side doors of the cars instantly accessible. Stations must be on both sides of the tracks, one side for the trains going one way, the other side for the trains going the other way. With the platforms and tracks running through them at thirty-five or forty feet from the ground, they will afford the coveted opportunity for the display of Saracenic or any other style of architecture.

Can further illustration, evidence or proof be required to show that if viaducts are to be made here, they can be put to no other use than they have been put to in London for through traffic; that they must preserve the same characteristics and perform the same office of elevating the trains above the population and above their dwellings that they have there; that if they fail to do so they must be indicted and suppressed as public nuisances, or that trains must be run upon them at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour, as they are now compelled to be run, through the hundreds of inland towns and cities of this country?

When they are above the tops of the houses, so that trains can be run at thirty miles an hour, it is folly to talk about a City traffic. When they are in the midst of the population where trains must be run at low velocities, it is equally absurd to expect a local business that would be carried on a great deal slower than by the horse-cars. If the fastest trains now run on the Harlem Railroad between Forty-second-street and Harlem, stopped three times in these four miles, they would be slower than the horse-cars by the side of them.

The Engineer and Superintendent of the Harlem Railway, Mr. BUCKHOUT, informs us that the fastest trains run between Forty-second-street and Harlem are at the rate of about fifteen, and never over sixteen, miles an hour, and that where the tracks are not covered over the speed is much less than this average. Now consider that the Fourth-avenue is 130 feet wide, so that no house can be built within fifty feet of the tracks, and see what the presence of this railroad has caused along this avenue where a few trains have been run at less than half speed. After twenty-five years of waiting and of opportunity three houses have just been erected at a distance of about fifty-five feet from unobscured tracks, where trains are run at somewhere from between eleven to twelve miles an hour. Such is the situation today, and the operators of the Harlem Railway, as well as everybody who lives within 400 feet of it, where their trains are run at less than half speed, concede that the present arrangement is temporary, and that it must be abandoned; that the trains must be run slower, or the track must be throughout sunk and hid in the ground. This last will doubtless soon be done.

No man, with a proper respect for himself and pride in the City, but must feel a just humiliation when he sees the necessity of exposing those who have been recognized as among its first citizens, engaged in perpetrating a flagrant outrage upon common sense. That this attempt to place railway viaducts upon and through the densely-occupied uplands of this City is of this character, every man, woman and child must learn. To find a stupid, or subsidized Press, which should be the herald of progress in science and art, engaged in this scheme to deface and degrade the City from one end of it to the other by introducing here an effete and cast-off burden of some other place, is another humiliation.

O. VANDENBURGH.

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## A Sad Phase of City Life—The History of Margaret Walsh.

A wretched-looking, prematurely old woman, arrayed in rags, with her features swollen and bruised, was brought before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of intoxication. The officials recognized her as MARGARET WALSH. Her history is one of peculiar interest. Twenty-five years ago she left the home of respectable parents in Troy and came to this City to reside. She was then a comely girl of fifteen years of age, and she easily procured a place as waiter maid in a fashionable restaurant. Among her many admirers was a wealthy man with whom she eloped. He deserted her within three years, and she then abandoned herself to a life of shame. A long course of dissipation left her a mere wreck. At length she committed the most wicked act of her wicked life by murdering Policeman MCCHESNEY, who attempted to arrest her for disorderly conduct in Greene-street a few years ago. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, but never served out her term, being released on a writ of error. Since that event she has rapidly sunk lower and lower into the depths of disgrace and misery. She made an abject appeal to Justice COX, yesterday, to let her go, but he told her that he would be compelled to commit her to the Island.

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## Cruelty to Animals—Record for One Week.

The agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have had a busy week. Since Monday last eleven drivers have been committed for trial; twenty-three lame and otherwise disabled horses have been turned out of harness and sent home, and the drivers cautioned; twelve old, worn out and deceased horses have been killed, three of them having been turned out to die in the streets by their brutal owners; five disabled or sick horses have been removed from the streets by the ambulance of the Society; seven trucks have been stopped, and the drivers compelled to take off portions of their loads.

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## LAW REPORTS.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 4.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Samuel Thomas *vs.* Jane C. Thomas; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

John Burgess *vs.* Cecelia Burgess; motion for a receiver denied.

Jackson *vs.* Tremont; order settled.

Malcolm *vs.* Allen et al; judgment granted on report of referee.

In the matter of the application of Susan E. Benney, &c.; application granted for deed.

William E. Haynes et al *vs.* John S. Matthews et al; application for payment of money granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 4.

*By Chief-Justice Barbour.*

Samuel Laungfelder et al.; order granted.

John N. Eiter *vs.* Rebecca Viemester; order of reference.

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## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 3.

FIRST BOARD.

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|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. | 116 | 100 Con. Coal of Md. | 37½ |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 116⅛ | 200 do. | 38 |
| 4,500 do. c. | 116⅛ | 100 Mar. Min. Co. | 3¾ |
| 4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. | 114⅛ | 200 Pac. Mail | 46⅜ |
| 10,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65, c. | 114⅛ | 500 do. bet. call. | 46⅛ |
| 10,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65, n. | 112⅛ | 600 do. | 46⅜ |
| 500 do. | 112⅛ | 20 Am. M. U. | 55 |
| 205,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. | 113⅛ | 100 do. | 54⅛ |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. | 114⅛ | 100 Adams...bet. call. | 82⅛ |
| 5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. | 74⅛ | 60,000 N.Y.C.& H.Cfs. | 93⅛ |
| 10,000 do. | 74⅜ | 20,000 do. bet. call. | 93⅛ |
| 500 Georgia St. 6s. | 84 | 200 Erie | 28⅛ |
| 5,000 N. C. 6s. Old Bs. | 45 | 200 do. b60. | 29 |
| 4,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs | 98⅛ | 100 Erie Pref. | 58 |
| 10,000 S. C, St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. | 58 | 400 Reading. bet. call. | 114⅛ |
| | | 10 Mich. Cen. | 120⅛ |
| 20,000 do. | 58⅛ | 200 L.S.& M.S. bet. call. | 109⅛ |
| 2,000 Mo. St. 6s. | 95⅛ | 600 U. Pacific | 28 |
| 6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 92⅛ | 500 do. bet. call. | 28 |
| 1,000 Erie 4th Mtg. | 89⅛ | 100 Chi. & N. W. | 70⅛ |
| 10,000 U. Pac. 1st Mtg. | 87⅛ | 30 do. | 70⅜ |
| 5,000 U. Pac. 10s, In. | 84⅛ | 400 do. bet. call. | 70⅛ |
| 1,000 Chi. & N. W. C. | 91⅛ | 100 do. | 70⅜ |
| 2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. | 91 | 300 Tol., Wab. & W. | 62⅛ |
| 8,000 N. J. Cen. N. Bs. | 101 | 21 Del., Lack. & W. | 108⅛ |
| 2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st M | 88⅛ | 100 B., H. & Erie | 2⅛ |
| 2,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. | 98⅛ | 100 Chi., Bur. & Q. | 142 |
| 300 Del. & Hud. Can. | 119 | 58 Morris & Essex | 93⅛ |
| 300 W. U. Tel. | 58⅛ | 100 C., C. & I. C. | 19⅛ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. | 114⅛ | 500 Union Pac. R. | 28⅛ |
| 50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. | 114⅛ | 300 do...bet. call. | 28⅛ |
| 10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. | 74⅛ | 100 Chi. & N. W. R. | 70⅜ |
| 3,000 Union Pac. Inc. | 86 | 100 do...bet. call. | 70⅛ |
| 100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. | 46⅜ | 300 do. | 70⅜ |
| 30 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. | 97⅜ | 10 Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 91 |
| 30,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs..bet. call. | 93⅜ | 100 Mil. & St. P. R. | 61⅛ |
| | | 100 Del., L. & W. R. | 108⅛ |
| 100 Erie Railway. b. c. | 29 | 62 do. | 108⅛ |
| 100 Erie R. Pref. b. c. | 58 | 100 H. & St. J. R. | 72⅛ |
| 200 Reading R. | 113⅛ | 50 H. & St. J. Pref. | 83⅛ |
| 1200 do...bet. call. | 113⅛ | 100 C., C. & Ind. Cen. | 19⅛ |
| 100 do. | 113⅛ | 160 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. | 140 |
| 100 L. S. & M. S. R. | 109⅜ | 100 Chi. & Alt. R. | 125 |

FRIDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were at 112¼@112¾ ₱ cent. There is no export demand, but the demand from the Importers to pay Customs Duties into the Treasury is very heavy—today about $800,000, making three and a half millions for the five days of the week, against which the Treasury has sold only one million of dollars. In the Foreign Exchanges there is a moderate business doing for Saturday's steamers at 109⅝@109⅞ ₱ cent. on London. There is the usual settlement of credits on London going on for Foreign Merchandise imported from the East and West Indies and South America, but the Importers of European Dry Goods and other Merchandise are too busy at present in paying Customs Duties in preparation for the Fall trade to remit Exchange with any freedom.

In Money affairs the market seems to be drawing to better rates of Interest through some demand for Currency and for discount accommodations from the Western Banks, where an immense new crop of Grain and other Produce is soon to be marketed. The rates on demand loans, however, are still very cheap, 3 to 5 ₱ cent., and some time engagements, 60 days to three months, are making at or within 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

The Stock Exchange was steady on the Public Funds today, and also on the Southern State Bonds and the Pacific Road Bonds. There is a fair quotation for the Central Pacific First Mortgages, while nearly all the issues of the Union Pacific are on the recovery from recent low prices. The Incomes sold at 84½ this morning and at 86 in the Afternoon. The first Mortgages are 87⅞@88 ₱ cent. The Missouri Pacifics are about 88 ex-August Coupon.

The Railway speculation is somewhat undetermined in tone on most descriptions. The business at both Boards of the Exchange was moderate, but after the late Board there was some stir in Toledo and Wabash and one or two other Stocks, but a decided buoyancy in the general market is still wanting. In the Miscellaneous list the demand for Pacific Mail continues strong.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 4.

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 113⅝ | 113⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 113 | 113¼ |
| American Gold | 112¼ | 112¾ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| N. Y. C. and Hundson | 97½ | 98½ |
| N. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs | 93⅝ | 94 |
| Reading | 114½ | 114 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 107⅞ | 108⅜ |
| North-west Common | 70⅞ | 71¼ |
| North-west Preferred | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 47 | 47⅞ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 81 | 81½ |
| St. Paul Common | 61 | 61½ |
| Lake Shore | 109⅝ | 109¾ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 44¾ | 45¼ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 62½ | 64 |
| Western Telegraph | 58¼ | 58⅝ |
| Erie | 28⅞ | 29¼ |
| Union Pacific | 28½ | 29½ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4. }

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $881,440 52 |
| Gold payments | 1,166,746 85 |
| Gold balance | 61,907,956 20 |
| Currency receipts | 1,450,820 28 |
| Currency payments | 362,817 01 |
| Currency balance | 6,564,716 14 |
| Customs | 794,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg., '81 | 116 | 5-20 coup., '67 | 113⅛ |
| 6 ₱ cent. coup., '81 | 116 | 5-20 coup., '68 | 113⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | 114⅛ | 10-40 registered | 109⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | 113⅛ | 10-40 coupon | 113⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '65 | 114⅛ | 6s currency | 114⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., n. i., '65 | 112⅛ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee 6s, old | 74 | Ark. 7s, M.O.& R.Riv. | 42 |
| Tenn. 6s, new bonds | 74⅛ | Ohio 6s, 1875 | 103 |
| Virginia 6s, old | 64⅛ | Ohio 6s, 1881 | 103 |
| Va. 6s, new bonds | 72 | Ohio 6s, 1886 | 105 |
| Va. 6s, reg. old | 54 | Ills. Canal bonds, 1870 | 110 |
| Va. 6s. Consol bonds | 66 | Ills. Coupon 6s, 1877 | 100 |
| Va. 6s, Deferred bds | 29 | Ills. Coupon 6s, 1879 | 100 |
| Georgia 6s | 83 | Ills. War Loan | 100 |
| Georgia 7s, Gold bds | 98⅛ | Indiana 6s, War Loan | 100 |
| N. Carolina 6s, old | 45⅛ | Indiana 5s | 100 |
| N. C. Funding act, 1866 | 32 | Michigan 6s, 1873 | 99 |
| N. Carolina, new bds. | 26⅛ | Michigan 6s, 1878 | 99 |
| N. Carolina, Spec. tax | 19 | Michigan 6s, 1883 | 99 |
| S. C. 6s, Jan.&July | 58 | N. Y. Reg. Bounty L. | 108 |
| S. C. 6s, April & Oct | 60 | N. Y. Coup. Bounty L. | 108 |
| La. 7s, Penitentiary | 70⅛ | N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872 | 107 |
| California 7s | 112 | N. Y. 6s. C. L., 1873 | 107⅛ |
| Connecticut 6s | 101⅛ | N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874 | 107⅛ |
| Rhode Island 6s | 100 | N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875 | 107⅛ |
| Alabama 5s | 67 | N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877 | 107⅛ |
| Alabama 8s | 99⅛ | N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878 | 108 |
| Ala. 8s, Ala.&Chat.R. | 87 | N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874 | 101 |
| Arkansas 6s, Funded. | 54 | N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1875 | 101 |
| Ark. 7s, L.R.B.&N.O. | 43 | N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1876 | 101 |
| Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.iss. | 54 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 93⅛ | Tol. & W. 2d | 91 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 90 | Tol. & W. Eq. bds | 83⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. | 90 | Han. & Naples 1st | 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. | 90 | Gt. West. 1st, '88 | 91⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 105 | Gt. West. 2d, '93 | 86 |
| Erie 1st Ext | 101⅛ | Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. | 87⅛ |
| Erie 1st Ind | 95 | Ill. & So. Iowa 1st | x84⅛ |
| Erie 2d, 7s, '79 | 98 | Gal. & Chi. Ext | 100 |
| Erie 3d, 7s, '83 | 96⅛ | Gal. & Chi. 2d | 97 |
| Erie 4th, 7s, '80 | 89⅛ | Chi., R. I. & Pac | 101⅛ |
| Erie 5th, 7s, '88 | 88 | Morris & Essex 1st | 103 |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. | 93⅛ | Morris & Essex 2d | x97⅛ |
| Long Dock bds | 90 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 100 |
| H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85 | 104 | N. J. Cen. new bds | 100⅛ |
| H. R. 7s, 3d, '75 | 102 | P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st | 104 |
| Harlem 1st, 7s | 102⅛ | P., Ft. W.&C. 8 ₱ ct. e. b. | 103 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d bds. | 94⅛ | Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. | 92 |
| Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82 | 120 | Clev. & Pitts. 2d | 100 |
| C., B. & Q 8 ₱ ct. 1st | 110 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d | 96 |
| M. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d | 98⅛ | Chi. & Alt. 1st | 102⅛ |
| M.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ ct. | 102 | Ohio & Miss. 1st | 100 |
| Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 99⅛ | Ohio & Miss. Con | 93 |
| Cen. Pac. bds | 98⅛ | Peninsula bds | 90 |
| Union Pac. 1st bds | 97⅛ | St. L. & Iron M. 1st | 91 |
| Union Pac. L. G. 7s | 82⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s | 105⅛ |
| Union Pac. Inc. 10s | 84⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st | 93⅛ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75 | 106 | Mil. & St. P. 2d | 89 |
| Bell. & S. I. 1st, '88 | 93 | Mar. & Cin. 1st | 92⅛ |
| Alt. & T. H. 1st | 93 | Chi. & Mil. 1st | 90⅛ |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf | 84⅛ | Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st | 88⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 98⅛ | Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d | 65 |
| Chi. & N. W. Con. bs. | 91⅛ | Tol., P. & W., E. D. | 88⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds. | 88 | Tol., P. & W., W. D. | 86⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st | 97 | Tol., P. & W. 2d | 78 |
| Han. & St. Jo. Conv. | 102⅛ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 98 |
| Del. L. & W. 1st | 101 | B., H. & E. Guar | 22 |
| Del., L. & W. 2d | 99 | Cedar Falls & M. 1st. | 83⅛ |
| Tol. & W. 1st Ext | 95 | | |

Ane the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 133 | Hanover | 104⅛ |
| Manhattan | 145 | Metropolitan | 137 |
| Merchants' | 119 | East River | 112⅛ |
| Mechanics' | 135 | Market | 120 |
| Union | 135 | Nassau | 108 |
| America | 146⅛ | Corn Exchange | 124 |
| City | 225 | Continental | 99⅛ |
| Tradesmen's | 151 | St. Nicholas | 125 |
| Mechanics' & Traders' | 130 | Marine | 165 |
| Gallatin National | 120 | Importers' & Traders' | 183 |
| Merchants' Exch'nge | 99 | Park | 156 |
| Seventh Ward | 105 | Manuf'rs' & Merch'nts | 101 |
| Commerce | 118 | N. Y. Nat'l Exch'ge | 100 |
| Mechanics' B'k'g Ass | 117 | Central National | 106⅛ |
| Ocean | 95⅛ | Second National | 180 |
| Mercantile | 120 | Fourth National | 114 |
| American Exchange | 116 | Ninth National | 116 |
| Bank of N. America | 105⅛ | Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass | 90 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 4.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 101 | .. |
| City 6s, new | 101⅜ | 101½ |
| Camden and Amboy | 126½ | 126¾ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 61 | 61⅛ |
| Reading | 113½ | 113⅝ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60¾ | 61 |
| Catawissa Preferred | 48 | .. |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 28 | 28½ |
| Northern Central | 40½ | 40¾ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 38⅜ | 38⅝ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 91½ | 91¾ |

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 19th of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rest | £3,347,208 | Increase | £20,089 |
| Public deposits | 4,936,781 | Increase | 720,337 |
| Other deposits | 27,135,017 | Decrease | 821,914 |

On the other side of the account:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government securities | £15,545,781 | Increase | £419,224 |
| Other securities | 18,256,278 | Decrease | 565,419 |
| Notes unemployed | 16,119,785 | Increase | 279,610 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,053,750, being a decrease of £217,235; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £26,972,139, showing an increase of £55,120 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year, when all the markets were in a state of extreme agitation from the commencement of the war:

| | At Present. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|
| Bullion | £26,972,139 | £20,440,515 |
| Reserve | 16,918,389 | 11,176,070 |
| Notes in circulation | 25,053,750 | 24,264,445 |
| Rate of discount | 2 ₱ cent. | 3½ ₱ cent. |
| Consols | 93⅝ | 89¾ |
| French Rentes | 56f. 7c. | 64f. 90c. |

The following are the comparative earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for the fourth week of July:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1871 | $191,835 17 |
| 1870 | 121,917 92 |
| Increase | $69,917 25 |
| Month of July: | |
| 1871 | $553,994 37 |
| 1870 | 322,753 10 |
| Increase | $231,236 19 |

The Trustees to the Land Grant Mortgage of the Union Pacific Road advertise that they will buy $50,000 of the Bonds, on terms the best offered, under sealed proposals, to Aug. 17.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. SOUTTER & Co., of the 8 ₱ cent. First Mortgage (Principal and Interest in Gold) of the Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, Road.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,902,364; amount marketed, $3,064,450.

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BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & Co. are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have thirty years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from United States tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Northern Pacific 7.30s are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the North-west, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.

Holders of United States Five-twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their income interest nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7.30s.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received in exchange at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, &c., will be furnished on application to JAY COOKE & Co., New-York, Philadelphia or Washington, and by banks and bankers generally throughout the country.

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## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks. | 5 | Resin, bbls. | 120 |
| Beeswax, pks. | 5 | Oil-cake, pks. | 745 |
| Cotton, bales | 511 | Cut-meats, pks. | 290 |
| Copper, bbls. | 146 | Grease, pks. | 150 |
| Dried Fruit, pks. | 11 | Lard, pks. | 600 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 1,019 | Stearine, pks. | 72 |
| Flour, bbls. | 9,837 | Butter, pks. | 2,132 |
| Wheat, bushels | 72,600 | Cheese, pks. | 15,210 |
| Corn, bushels | 33,300 | Tallow, pks. | 78 |
| Oats, bushels | 26,308 | Pea-nuts, bags | 39 |
| Rye, bushels | 800 | Starch, boxes | 1,500 |
| Malt, bushels | 700 | Silver-ore, bags | 6,682 |
| Flax-seed, bushels | 615 | Tea, hf.-chests, (by rail) | 963 |
| Corn-meal, bbls. | 543 | Tobacco, hhds. | 388 |
| Hops, bales | 105 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs. | 1,408 |
| Hides, No. | 75 | Whiskey, bbls. | 315 |
| Hides, bales | 35 | Wool, bales | 166 |
| Leather, sides | 6,165 | | |
| Spts. Turp., bbls. | 66 | | |

The export clearances since our last as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—1,249 tcs. Lard, 50 firkins Lard, 475 boxes Bacon, 1,005 pks. Butter, 13,569 boxes Cheese, 1,600 bbls. Flour, 53 cases Copper, 50 cases Beef, 16,600 bushels Corn.

By the schooner *Hartstene*, for Liverpool—300 bbls. Resin, 3,120 Staves, 28,061 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Harmony*, for London—500 cases Petroleum, 1,800 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig *Agenora*, for Cork and orders—24,398 bushels Corn, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *Patriot*, for Queenstown and orders—16,245 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Bremen*, for Bremen—3 cases Sewing Machines, 21 bales Wool, 489 pks. Bark, 500 boxes Extract, 52 pks. Whalebone, 424 bbls. Resin, 600 tierces Lard, 91 hhds. Tobacco, 13,857 boxes Cheese, 57 cases Oil Peppermint, 45 bales Sarsaparilla, 16,006 bushels Wheat, 304 tierces Shoe Pegs, 100 pks. Pork.

By the bark *Johanne Marie*, for Hamburg—4,004 bbls. Petroleum, 72 logs Cedar.

By the ship *Pacific*, for Bordeaux—2,144 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,500 bbls. Essence Petroleum.

By the brig *Rosalia S.*, for Trieste—430 bbls. Resin, 50 boxes Spermaceti, 362 hhds. Tobacco.

COFFEE—Rio has been offered sparingly, and quoted ¼c. higher, with a fair inquiry noted for desirable invoices; sales here, 1,000 bags by the *Halley*, and at Baltimore, 2,057 bags by the *Traveler*, on private terms. Other kinds have been in moderate request, and held with confidence. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15¾c.; Rio, 10¾c.@13¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16½c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@15c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in light demand at unchanged prices for early delivery; sales, 1,286 bales, (of which 127 bales were to arrive,) including 150 bales to shippers, 864 bales to spinners, 38 bales to speculators, and 234 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been less call, but rates have shown no material alteration; sales, 8,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for August, 200 bales at 18⅛c., 200 bales at 18 3-16c.; September, 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 700 bales at 18 7-16c.; October, 100 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c.; November, 200 bales at 18 3-16c., 200 bales at 18¼c.; December, 100 bales at 18¼c., 300 bales at 18¼c. And today, for August, 400 bales at 18 3-16c., 300 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 1-16c.; September, 1,600 bales at 18¼c., 800 bales at 18 7-16c., 400 bales at 18⅜c., 400 bales at 18 5-16c.; October, 100 bales at 18⅜c., 700 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18 3-16c.; December, 100 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18 3-16c.; January, 600 bales at 18¼c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 18⅛c., September, 18.36c., October, 18.28c., November, 18¼c. The receipts at this port, today, were 511 bales, including 107 from Norfolk, 404 per railroad. The receipts at all the ports, today, were 2,360 bales, and for the week, 11,650 bales, against 10,658 bales last week, and 5,401 bales corresponding week last year. The aggregate receipts at the ports since Sept. 1, 1870, were 3,937,498 bales, against 2,854,836 bales same time last season.

*Closing prices of Cotton in New-York today:*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. Orleans. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 15 | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15⅜ |
| Good Ordinary | 16⅞ | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅜ |
| Low Middling | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18¾ | 19 |
| Middling | 19⅜ | 19½ | 19⅝ | 20⅛ |
| Good Middling | 21 | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | 21⅝ |

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request, and with some pressure to realize prices have been quoted off 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., closing heavily and irregularly. Of shipping extras, some 2,800 bbls. were sold on the basis of $5 35@$5 40 for Western, delivered. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 35, the latter price for very handsome City; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 30@$5 65; very good to fancy at $5 65@$6 10; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 50; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 30@$5 65 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl | $3 40@$4 50 |
| Sour Flour | 4 30@ 5 35 |
| Superfine State and Western | 4 50@ 5 35 |
| Extra State | 5 30@ 6 10 |
| Extra City, shipping brands | 5 30@ 6 10 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 10@ 8 25 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands | 5 30@ 5 65 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 5 70@ 8 25 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 5 15@ 5 50 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 5 55@ 8 25 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 5 60@ 9 00 |

Southern Flour has been in slack request and heavy, with sales since our last of 600 bbls. at $5 25@$6 50 for poor to good, and $6 50@$10 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 90@$5 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has attracted less attention, yet has been quoted steady, with sales reported of 450 bbls. at $3 30@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western; $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—There has been a rather better inquiry for Layer Raisins, which were held firmly at the close, at $2 40 ₱ box; some 5,000 boxes were disposed of on private terms. Other kinds were dull at old quotations.

GRAIN—There has been more firmness noted in Wheat, prices of which have been quoted up about 2c.@3c. a bushel on the primer grades, which have been offered much less freely and have been in fair demand, mostly for export. The bulk of the trade has been in the better qualities of Spring, medium grades of New Amber Winter, and choice Old do. At the close, the market was steady, but without remarkable activity. The buoyancy in ocean freights continued to operate against the export movements. Sales have been reported since our last of 143,000 bushels, part from store, including White Western, in lots, at $1 40@$1 52½; Red and Amber Western at $1 30@$1 45, chiefly at $1 40@$1 45 for old, and $1 36@$1 40 for ordinary to good new, and $1 45 for very choice do.; No. 1 Spring at $1 34 bid for choice; soft do. at $1 30@$1 30½@$1 31; No. 2 Spring at $1 28@$1 30 for fair to very good, up to $1 32 for strictly choice for sailing-vessel grades, afloat; Soft do., $1 22@$1 27; unsound do., $1 10, in store; White Genesee, $1 45@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 35@$1 45; new White Southern, $1 40@$1 55; new Amber do. $1 35@$1 43½, ₱ bushel....Corn has been in reduced stock, and quite confident demand for home use, shipment and on speculative account, at an advance of about 1c. a bushel, though closing less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 148,500 bushels, part to arrive, at 64c.@66½c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 65c.@66c. for dry samples of Canal, closing at 65c. for good, and 65½c.@66c. asked for choice samples prime, afloat, and 65c. in store, and 64c.@65c. for steamer grades; 69c.@72c. for Yellow Western, and nominally 75c.@80c. for White Western, and 83c.@87c. for very good to choice White Southern....Rye has been in fair demand for shipment, and quoted a shade higher; sales, 15,000 bushels New Western, mostly to arrive, at 79c. ₱ bushel....There has been no inquiry of moment for Barley, and no important sales have been recently reported, prices remaining wholly nominal....Barley-malt has been quiet at $1 30@$1 40 for fair to choice Canada....Oats have been in more general request, and, under lighter offerings, have been quoted firmer, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels at 60c.@62c. for ordinary to prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 60c. for prime do. in store, 50c.@58c. for new, and 60c.@65c. for new and old White Western and Ohio, chiefly at 65c.@66c. for fair samples of old, and 60c.@64c. for new.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 3, 1871:

*Lumber*—Cora Wilson, Charles Bowley, Nekoda, Lunette, George McChesney, Fred Dounce, W. T. Hamilton, W. E. Witters, George Daveson, James M. Bryant, Buffalo; A. V. Graves, Tonawanda; Hiram Ibiff, Corning; C. H. Clark, Cornelius Sevens, Rome; Charles Parks, J. K. Adams, Boonesville; Etholinda, Lyon's Falls; Luther Covill, Oswego.

*Corn*—L. C. Page, George N. Deming, Abraham Wood, Bristol, Humbolt, M. H. Webber, J. E. Haddock, E. A. Holt, D. W. Powers, H. C. Kruse, Geo. W. Hall, Eddie, Chick Henley, John Greenway, C. J. Gillett, A. T. Goldsmith, Western Chief, Addie Scott, Buffalo; Inka, Vibbard, Advance, Ogdensburgh; Ni Hart, Ham Harwick, Oswego.

*Wheat*—Sarah M. Allen, Oswego; A. G. Gould, Fannie A. Platt, Maggie O'Rourke, Buffalo.

*Salt*—Miss Lucy, Ezra Dickinson, O. C. Knapp, Syracuse; R. H. Richards, Salina.

*Oil*—Wm. O. Brown, Buffalo.

*Staves*—J. S. Noyes, Buffalo.

*Iron Ore*—Mary Nugent, Rome.

*Coal*—Blue Sky, J. Fox, Capt. P. Hammond, Geneva.

HOPS—Have been offered less freely, and have been quoted firmer, with a fair trade in progress.

*Prices Current for Hops in the New-York Market.*

| | Cents ₱ lb. |
|---|---|
| New-Yorks | 13@16@19 |
| Eastern | 11@14@17 |
| Western | 10@13@16 |
| Yearlings | 4@ 6@ 8 |
| Olds | 3@ 4@ 6 |
| Californians | 12@16@20 |
| Californians, (Yearlings) | 6@ 7@ 8 |

HEMP—Manila has been firm, but quiet; holders ask 12¾c.@13c., gold. Jute has been in moderate demand at steady rates, ranging from 5c.@6¼c., gold; 750 bales were taken on private terms. Jute Butts have been fairly active, but rather less firm; 1,100 bales were sold, to arrive, at 3⅞c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Prices are unaltered, but business is slow; 9,500 Central American changed hands at 19¾c., gold; 3,000 Texas on private terms.

METALS—The demand for Copper has been active for prompt and forward delivery at very firm prices, with sales reported of 350,000 lbs. at 22½c., cash, for Lake, on the spot, and 22¾c.@23c. deliverable from September to December, inclusive. Iron has been quoted strong in price, with a good inquiry for the leading kinds; sales, 500 tons No. 1 American Pig at $35; 400 tons No. 2 do. at $34; 400 tons Gartsherrie Pig at $32 50, ex ship; 170 tons Glengarnock Pig at $33 50; 100 tons Wrought Scraps, 600 tons old double-headed Rails, and 100 lacs Russian Sheet on private terms. Lead has been quoted steady, but has been very quiet. Spelter has been dull at old figures. Tin has been in rather light stock for prompt delivery, and has been generally held above the views of purchasers, checking business. Sales have been reported of 25 tons English at 35¾c., gold, with Straits quoted at 36¼c.@36½c., and Banca at 40¼c.@41c., gold. Of Tin Plates, sales have been unimportant, but values have been well supported; 300 boxes Coke Terne have been sold at $7 37½, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—Has been selling only in job lots within our previous range; market very dull. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 36c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@60c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered more freely and quoted weak, on a moderate inquiry, on the basis of $2 90 for Strained, here; 2,500 bbls. were sold at Wilmington at $2 40 ₱ 280 lbs., free on board. Exports, 1,154 bbls. Tar quiet at former figures. Spirits Turpentine has been depressed and lower, with a limited call noted on the basis of 50c. bid and 52c. asked, for prompt delivery; sales of small lots were made at 50½c.@51c.; also, 400 bbls., to arrive, part at 51c., but mainly on private terms. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 51c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 80@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been a moderate jobbing trade reported at essentially unaltered prices; Linseed in casks, 84c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quiet, but steady at 14c. ₱ gallon; sales 500 bbls....Shipping Crude has been less active and quoted here, for early delivery, at 17¾c.@18c., with job lots at 18c.@18¼c., ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 18c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,760 bbls. today, and 7,127 bbls. for the week....The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 45@$4 50 on the Upper and $4 70 on the Lower Roads, on a slow movement....Refined has been in slack request, on the basis of 24¼c. for prompt, and 24¾c.@25c. for August, delivery, here, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls., for the latter delivery, at 24¾c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, the market was weak and irregular, with 24½c.@24¾c. given as the current quotations for Standard White, early deliveries; sales were reported of 5,000 bbls. at the latter price. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,920 bbls. today, and 23,370 bbls. for the week....Refined Oil, in cases, has been inactive at 28½c.@29½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been rather quiet on the basis of 9¾c. for Western, and 10¼c. for City, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. City at the quoted rate, in shipping order; also, some cases at 14¾c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence have been 7,948 bbls. and 500 cases Refined Petroleum, and 1,500 bbls. Naphtha. And from Philadelphia, 113,966 gallons Refined Petroleum, for Konigsburg.

PROVISIONS—There has been a more active inquiry noted for Mess Pork, but, with liberal offerings, prices have been quoted decidedly lower for Western, for both prompt and forward delivery. Other kinds have been dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,875 bbls., in lots, at $13 45@$13 62½, chiefly at $13 50, for Western Mess; $14 50@$15 for City Mess, ice-cured; $11@$11 25 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 50@$13 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a rather brisk business was noted for Western Mess on the basis of $13 50, seller August; $13 50, seller eight months; $13 50, seller nine, and six months from Nov. 1, and seller six months from Dec. 1. Sales have been reported of 6,250 bbls., all told, for forward delivery....Dressed Hogs have been quiet and heavy since our last at from 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been inactive at 13c.@14c. for Hams; 15½c.@16c. for do. in tight tcs.; 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₱ lb.....Bacon continues inactive at 8c.@8½c. for ice-cured fancy cuts; and 8¼c. for clear Bellies; sales 90 pks....Lard has been in less demand and less buoyant as to price, with sales reported, since our last, of 460 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9¼c.@10¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10¼c. for Western Steam; 9¾c.@10c. for New, and 9¾c.@10c. for City. Also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, seller August, at 10¼c., and 500 tcs. do., seller October, at 10½c. ₱ lb., closing heavily. Beef has been in light demand at $8@$12 for Mess, and $12@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $12@$20 for Prime Mess, and $16@$21 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been quite dull at from $18@$27 60 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl. The finer grades of Butter have been in good request at firm rates; other kinds have been dull and weak. State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 13c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,132 pks....Cheese has been in more confident request at from 9c.@11c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@11c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 15,210 boxes.

RICE—Has been steady but not active. The main call has been for the better grades of Carolina at 8½c.@9c., and Rangoon and Patna at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Grass seeds have been wholly nominal in price, no call of moment having been noted. Of Calcutta Linseed sales were made to the extent of 1,000 bags and 4,500 pockets on private terms, the current quotations having been $2 22½@$2 25, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered more freely and prices have favored buyers, yet the reported dealings have been moderate; sales, 949 hhds., including 221 hhds. strictly good refining Porto Rico at 9⅝c.; 160 hhds. Martinique at 8¾c.@9c.; 220 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 10⅛c.@10¾c.; 113 hhds. Demerara at 11¾c.@12c.; and 225 hhds. very common Melado on private terms. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9⅝c., and Grocery from 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand, and quoted ⅛c.@¼c. lower, ranging from 10¾c.@13¼c., as the extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: best Crushed Sugar, 13¼c.; Granulated, 13c.; Ground, 13c.; White, A, 12¾c.; Yellow, C, 11⅛c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in slack demand at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 70,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; also 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 10½c.@12c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 6⅛c.@6⅝c.

TOBACCO—There has been a good export inquiry noted for Kentucky, with some call from home buyers at firm prices; sales, 800 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@12c. ₱ lb.; Seed Leaf has been moderately inquired for at full rates: we note sales of 70 cases 1870 Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 200 cases State, 50 cases Pennsylvania, and 50 cases 1870 Ohio, Seconds and Fillers, on private terms; also 200 cases sundry growths at from 17c.@60c. ₱ lb. Of Spanish the sales have been 250 bales Havana at 85@$1 05 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has again declined, on free offerings and a moderate trade; sales have been reported of 375 bbls., in lots, at 94½c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been generally quoted quite strong, with a fair inquiry for Grain-room on berth, and with a very scant supply available. The offerings of most other kinds of Produce have been on a moderate scale, and business has been without activity, checked by the high views of ship-owners. In the chartering line a good demand has been noted for vessels for the Grain trade, at a further rise in rates, with a moderate call for vessels for the Petroleum trade at stronger figures, and for general cargo at buoyant prices. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include 650 bales Cotton at ¼d. by steam, and 5-32d.@3-16d., chiefly at 5-32d., by sail, ₱ lb.; 39,000 bushels Wheat, (including room for 15,500 bushels relet,) by steam, at 10¾d. ₱ bushel; 600 tcs. Lard at 35s. by steam, and 25s.@27s. 6d. by sail; 1,800 boxes Cheese, by steam, part at 40s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, reported at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 15,500 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel; 3,000 bxs. Cheese, by steam, at 50s. ₱ ton, and 60 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 30s. For Bristol, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, on private terms. For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, of 269 tons register, with about 2,000 quarters grain at 7s. For an Irish port direct, an Italian bark, of 475 tons register, (a recharter) with about 3,000 quarters Corn, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Cork and orders, a British bark, of 500 tons register, (to arrive,) with 2,800 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s.; an American bark of 509 tons register, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter; and a British brig of 312 tons register, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s.@7s. 6d., ₱ bbl. to the United Kingdom and the Continent. For Jersey, a Swedish bark of 264 tons register, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For the United Kingdom, and the Continent, a British ship of 1,015 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, for the Mediterranean, a British brig of 233 tons register, with 2,300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For the Mediterranean, direct, an American bark of 427 tons register, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl. For Trieste, a British bark of 394 tons register, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.; another of 320 tons register, with about 2,300 bbls. do. at 6s.; an American bark of 469 tons register, with about 3,200 bbls. do. at 6s., ₱ bbl. Two or three other Petroleum charters were reported at equal to the advanced market rates, but particulars were not made public.

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## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4, 1871.

There was a slow and small trade in horned Cattle at Weehawken Yards yesterday forenoon. Prices ranged from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb. for native and grade Steers running from common to fair, weight 5 cwt.@7¼ cwt., on 51 lbs. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards trade in beef Cattle was brisk at low rates; Cattle ranged from common to good, sold from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight from 5¾ cwt.@8 cwt., on 56 lbs.@57 lbs. to the cwt., net. Sheep and Lambs were brisk. Sheep ranged from 4c.@6½c. ₱ lb., Lambs from 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; the quality from poor to medium. Hogs are dull; no quotations in live Hogs. City dressed from 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb.

SALES TODAY.

CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 142 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Mr. CHICKNEY, 20 Steers, Virginias, poor Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; also, for D. L. MCCULLOUGH, 32 Steers, Indianas, coarse Cattle, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; again, for POTTS, RIGGS & Co., 74 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. B. W. GILLETT sold for self 46 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. J. H. DOLBY sold for self 130 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.; also 47 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. R. MURRAY sold for D. SHERMAN 39 Steers, Illinois, medium Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for POTTS & BRIGGS, 50 Steers, Illinois, medium Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. KAHN & Co. sold for selves 128 Steers, Kentuckies, fat Cattle, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. M. GOLDSMITH sold for self 83 Steers, Indianas, coarse fat Cattle, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾@8 cwt. C. J. FAGAN sold for R. GALLAGHER 40 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

F. N. TIDCOCK sold 56 Sheep, culls, weight 4,520 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 185 Sheep, weight 15,040 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 9,880 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 67 Sheep, weight 6,760 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,640 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 125 Lambs, weight 7,100 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 31 Lambs, weight 2,020 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.

Weekly report of sales effected by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM in Sheep and Lambs and Veals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 2, 1871: 3,018 Sheep, average ₱ head $4 10, range of prices 4¾c.@6c. with a few head at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 2,710 Lambs, average ₱ head $4 60, range of prices 7c.@9c. ₱ lb., chief part of sales effected from 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.; culls Lambs on private terms; 160 Veals from 8c.@9c ₱ lb. Gross Calves from $6 50@$8 ₱ head.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today; 798 head of horned Cattle, 2,745 Hogs, 2,542 Sheep and Lambs, arrived in 83 cars.

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## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 159,000 bushels; Corn, 107,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 107,000 bushels. Rail Shipments—Corn, 47,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm and higher; Corn, 11c., Wheat, 12c.; Oats, 7¾c., to New-York. FLOUR lower; little doing. WHEAT neglected. CORN in moderate demand and unsettled, closing weak; sales, 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 55c., on spot and arrive; 54c.@55c., in lots. OATS dull; sales, 2,200 bushels Western at 43c. RYE neglected. Other articles unchanged. CATTLE—Total receipts, 404 cars, against 443 cars to same day last week, closing stagnant; sales, 35 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,177 lbs., at $4 95; 47 do. do., 1,376 lbs., at $5, and 18 do. do. 1,147 lbs. at $5. All of today's receipts went forward in first hands. Sheep dull and but little trade done at a slight decline; sales 206 Canada Lambs, averaging 64 lbs., at $6; 229 Ohio Sheep, averaging 79 lbs., at $4 50; 184 do., averaging 81 lbs., at $4 37½; 205 Mixed do., averaging 68 lbs., at $4 63; 191 Indiana, averaging 95 lbs., at $5. HOGS—No trade today; asking $4 75, offering $4 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 4.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged: Superfine Winter, $4 20@$4 50; Extra Winter, $4 75@$4 80; Double Extra Winter, $5 40. WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 3 Red Fall, on elevator, $1 10; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20. CORN stronger but inactive; Bulk Mixed, on track, 42c.@43c.; ditto sacked, 48c. OATS firmer; bulk, on track, 32c.@33c.; mixed, sacked, 37c.@38½c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Minnesota, 85c.: Fall, 85c.@87c. RYE steady at 56c.@58c. WHISKY steady at 94c. TOBACCO quiet. HEMP dull. BAGGING unchanged at 19½c.@21c. PORK dull and drooping at $13 75@$14. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c., loose. BACON dull; jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear-rib Sides, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured Canvassed, choice, 16c. HOGS quiet at $4@$4 35. Cattle unchanged at $1 50@$3 25 for Texans; $2 50@$5 for Native. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm; better feeling; Family, $5 35@$5 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged, at $1 10. CORN dull and unchanged at 51c.@52c. RYE steady, with moderate demand, at 65c.@67c. OATS steady, with moderate demand, at 30c.@40c. BARLEY steady, with moderate demand; Fall, 80c.@90c. PORK dull and drooping; country, $12 50; city, $12 65. LARD dull and unchanged; sales at 9⅝c. BULK MEATS dull and market unsettled; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 6¾c. BACON dull; market unsettled; holders anxious to sell; no demand for present delivery; sales, 720 hhds. at 7¼c.@7⅜c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib Sides, 8c., seller last half of September; all to cover shorts; closing with no buyers at these. HOGS dull and prices have declined $4 25@$4 50. CATTLE dull and declined $1 50@$4 50. TOBACCO—Demand fair and market firm; sales, 189 hhds. WHISKY dull and unsettled; 92c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—FLOUR quiet and a shade firmer. WHEAT advanced ¼c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 00¼c. cash; 98c. seller August; in the afternoon dull and easier; 98¼c.@98½c. seller August. CORN advanced ½c.@¾c.; No. 2 Mixed at 44c., cash; 43¼c. seller August; in the afternoon dull, 43¼c.@43⅜c. seller August. OATS advanced ¼c.; No. 2, 30¼c.@30⅜c. RYE firmer; No. 2, 54c. BARLEY firmer; No. 2 Spring, 70c.@72c., cash. HIGHWINES, 90c. PROVISIONS dull and easier. PORK, $12 75@$12 87½, seller August; $12, seller December. Live HOGS dull $4@$4 50. CATTLE dull, $2 50@$5 35. FREIGHTS quiet; Corn, to Buffalo, 6½c., sail. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 197,000 bushels Corn, 113,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley and 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour 101,000 bushels Wheat, 371,000 bushels Corn, 189,000 bushels Oats, 43,000 bushels Rye and 5,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 28; sales, 1,000 bushels Red Toledo at $1 30. CORN easier; sales, 8,500 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 57½c.; 2,500 bushels at 58c., and one car at 59c. OATS—None in the market. BARLEY, RYE, and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 40 for bolted, $1 35 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$22; Ship stuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 93c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c., Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c., to New-York, 40c., to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—34,000 bushels Wheat, 9,800 bushels Corn, 2,114,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS, by Canal—39,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 1,470,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Nothing doing in WHEAT; supply good. CORN steady; sales 4,000 bushels Western Mixed, in lots, at 65c. OATS dull and drooping; sales 900 bushels Old Western at 63c., delivered. CATTLE—Market opened tame this morning; receipts, 42 cars in excess of same time last week; average quality below last week's; a reduction in the closing prices of last week was made before sales could be effected. A decline of ¼c. was conceded, and even then sales were slow. Ruling prices for good butchering were 6c.@6½c., and from that down to 5¼c.@5½c. Bulls drag at 1¾c.@2c. Milch Cows were plenty and lower; very common, $30; good to choice, $40@$70. SHEEP scarce and in demand at 4½c.@6c. LAMBS plenty and market dull and lower; prices range from 5c.@7½c., latter for extra heavy. HOGS come forward freely; receipts, 2,400 head, but they go through in first hands.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 4.—FLOUR steady with moderate demand. WHEAT—Demand fair; prices advanced; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 33; Amber Michigan, $1 23½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 22; No. 1 Red, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 17½; No. 3, $1 11. CORN quiet and unchanged; High Mixed, 51c.; Low Mixed, 49½c.@50c.; Michigan, 50c. OATS in fair demand; advanced 1c.; No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 38½c., Michigan, 38c.; rejected, 32c. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.@4c.; to Oswego, 7c.@7½c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, and 14,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, and 17,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—TOBACCO firm, active, and unchanged in price; sales, 140 hhds. FLOUR quiet and steady; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT in good demand; sales, 8,000 bushels Red, from store, at $1 30. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; small sales Shelled Sacked at 68c. OATS in light demand; New, 28c. RYE quiet and steady at 75c. PROVISIONS dull and weak. PORK, $13, cash, in round lots; $13 50 on orders. BACON in small order demand. Shoulders held at 6½c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c., on orders, packed. HAMS in fair demand; Sugar-cured, 15c.; plain, 14c., packed. LARD—Prime Leaf in fair demand at 10¼c., in round lots; 12c. on orders. WHISKY steady at 92c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Demand fair; prices advanced; No. 1 Red Winter on spot, $1 20; 3,000 bushels at $1 22, seller September; No. 2 Red Winter, on spot, $1 18; to arrive, $1 20. CORN active and higher; held at 57c.; 56c. bid; low Mixed, 56c. OATS steady, with moderate demand, 40c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—COTTON quiet; low Middling, 17¼c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 977 bales; gross, 1,154 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 46,055 bales; net receipts of the week, 4,055 bales; gross, 4,816 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,032 bales; sales of the week, 7,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 4.—FLOUR active, $5@$5 50. CORN—Demand active; prices advanced; 67c.@68c. OATS firmer; 48c. PORK and LARD dull; prices nominal. BACON dull and prices have declined; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, none; gross, 172 bales; exports, coastwise, 70 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 6,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 297 bales; gross, 4,415 bales; exports to Great Britain, 305 bales; coastwise, 70 bales; sales of the week, 1,450.

MOBILE, Aug. 4.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 120 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,941 bales; net receipts of the week, 389 bales; exports, coastwise, 853 bales; sales of the week, 2,100 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 61 bales; exports, coastwise, 122 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,300 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,246 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,085 bales; sales of the week, 246 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 4.—COTTON dull and very quiet; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 238 bales; exports, coastwise, 257 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,991 bales; net receipts of the week, 806 bales; exports, coastwise, 947 bales; sales of the week, 290 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 4.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.; net receipts, 139 bales; exports, coastwise, 18 bales; sales, 13 bales; stock, 1,857 bales; net receipts of the week, 918 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,112 bales; sales of the week, 538 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 4.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 24 bales; exports, coastwise, 155 bales; stock, 612 bales; net receipts of the week, 134 bales; exports, coastwise, 423 bales; sales, none.

NORFOLK, Aug. 4.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 387 bales; stock, 665 bales; net receipts of the week, 765 bales; exports, coastwise, 720 bales; sales of the week, 35 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—WHEAT steady with moderate demand; Extra, $1 34@$1 35; No. 1 White, $1 22; Amber Michigan, $1 20. CORN dull, 57c. OATS dull and prices have declined 38c.@39c.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 4.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 784 bales; stock, 37,000 bales.

CITY POINT, Aug. 4.—COTTON—No receipts.

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## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 4—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¼@93⅜ for money and 93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 93¼; 1865s, old, 92¼c.; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 92.

12 M.—Consols, 94⅛ for both money and the account.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed 93⅜, for money and the account. American Securities closed—5-20 bonds, 1862s, 93¼c.; 1865s, 92¼; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 92.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 18,200,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened active. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 64,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export and 7,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 673,000 bales, of which 362,600 are American. The receipts of the week have been 32,000 bales, of which 16,000 are American. Actual export, 8,000 bales.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. The sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. The stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 485,000 bales, of which 46,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, of which 15,000 were American. Wheat, 10s. 11d. ₱ cental, for Red Winter. Flour, 28s. 6d.@24s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. CORN, 30s. 6d. ₱ quarter. PROVISIONS—Lard, 47s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Pork, 47s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for fine Western prime Mess.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4—4½ P. M.—COTTON closed firm; Middling Upland, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; sales of the day, 15,000 bales including 4,000 for export and speculation. The advices from Manchester are more favorable but do not affect the Cotton market. PORK 47s. 6d. Red Spring WHEAT, 10s.@10s. 2d. Monday will be observed as a holiday in all the London and Liverpool markets.

EVENING—Spirits TURPENTINE, 42s. ₱ cwt. Fine RESIN, 18s. ₱ cwt. LINSEED-OIL, £33@£33 10s. ₱ ton.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1871.

### Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE: OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

### Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

In the French Assembly yesterday, a committee reported in favor of the State indemnifying the provinces which were invaded by the Germans for the losses incurred. President THEIRS vigorously opposed the proposition, declaring that it would occasion an expense of at least one milliard of francs, a drain which the Treasury could not bear. The Deputies of the Left Centre to-night are negotiating together on the subject of the prolongation of the powers of M. THIERS as the chief executive. Sir CHARLES BOWYER ADDERLEY denounced the Treaty of Washington at some length, yesterday, in the House of Commons. He claimed that the former attitude of the British Government on the questions of the fisheries and *Alabama* claims was clearly right, and a vast concession had been made for the sake of peace. The treaty was defended by Sir ROUNDELL PALMER. Parliament will probably be prorogued on the 19th inst. A woman has been cruelly murdered at Errancocy by some ruffians, who also seriously wounded her father and two children. The new steam-ship *Spain*, of the National line, has made a successful trip. The cutter *Vanguard* won the Cowes Cup at the yacht race on Thursday. Her Britannic Majesty's troop-ship *Magaera* is reported ashore on St. Paul's Island, in the Indian Ocean, and likely to prove a total wreck. Three hundred workmen in the coal pits of Norfolkshire, England, have struck on account of receiving their pay only fortnightly.

### GENERAL.

There is to be a regatta by the Atlantic Yacht Club at Peconic Bay today. There are about thirty-five entries, and the affair is regarded with considerable interest.

The transfer of the California Pacific Railroad to the Central Pacific Company will not be fully carried out until the 1st of September.

Dr. W. G. BRECK, of Springfield, Mass., got a verdict against the Connecticut River Railroad for $10,000 damages for injuries received by a collision at Northampton, in June, 1870. He claimed $40,000.

The employes of the Vulcan Iron Works of St. Louis stopped work yesterday, owing to dissatisfaction with the Superintendent of the works.

In the Superior Court, in Boston, yesterday, G. SMITH DIEFENDORF, alias Calvin C. King, was sentenced to seven years in State Prison for offering forged paper in 1868, and obtaining on the same $8,070. He has a wife and two children in Rochester, N. Y.

The jury in the case of W. A. GLOVER, the alleged Boylston Bank robber, in Boston, after three hours reported they stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

The female suffragists of San Francisco and Stockton are preparing to bring suits against the County Clerks for refusing to register them as voters.

The official count in Charleston, S. C., shows that the municipal election, on Wednesday, resulted in the choice of the Citizens' candidate, Gen. JOHN A. WAGENER, by a majority of 777 votes. The entire ticket is elected by about the same majority.

The livery-stable of JOHN D. O'NEILL, the Mansion House, the stores of F. S. NEWKIRK and ABIJAH OLMSTEAD, and the house of W. H. CADY, in Monticello, N. Y., were burned on Thursday night, involving a total loss of $50,000; partially insured.

Citizens of the United States before going abroad should obtain their passports from the Department of State. No fees are now charged for them. Naturalized citizens should send their naturalization papers with their applications.

The subscriptions to the new loan yesterday were $50,000.

The managers of the steam-boat and railroad lines of the North-west, have decided to make the tariff 25 cents per 100 pounds for grain, and 50 cents per barrel for Flour from all points on the Mississippi River to Milwaukie, Chicago and Duluth.

The dwelling and outbuildings of Mr. GAYLORD, of East Hampton, Mass., were struck by lightning, yesterday afternoon, and burned. Loss heavy.

Fort Principe, at Havana, was struck by lightning on Wednesday last. Two officers and two soldiers were killed.

### No More Whitewashing Committees.

Considering the result of one famous examination of the Controller's books by a "committee of citizens," the public generally would be inclined to laugh at any repetition of the experiment. People have not forgotten the certificate which Mr. J. J. ASTOR, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, and Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS gave last Fall, on the eve of an important election, to the effect that all was right in the Controller's office. They may say that their report was confined to a particular branch of the finances, but the community at large regarded it as a general certificate to the honesty of the City authorities—for this purpose alone was it wanted by CONNOLLY, and for this purpose was it used. In a letter to the *Tribune*, published the other day, (July 26,) Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS admitted, with the most charming simplicity, that even if he had been shown the accounts for expenditures on the Court-house, he would probably have seen nothing wrong in them. These are his words:

"Of course, the vouchers for purchases for and expenditures upon the New Court-house and other public buildings were not submitted to nor passed upon by us; though I do not know *how we could have detected the exaggerations and falsifications now alleged to be concealed in them if we had examined them*. The property in question must be scrutinized, as well as the bills presented therefor, before a trustworthy judgment thereon can be pronounced."

Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is probably the only man in this City—unless Mr. MOSES TAYLOR is in the same boat with him—who could look over the accounts we have recently published, and not detect fraud on their very face.

His ingenuous confession, however, only serves as an additional proof of the uselessness of these amateur auditing committees. The Controller would like nothing better than to have the chance of sneaking out of the charges we have brought against him, under cover of another white-washing report of "distinguished citizens." That would suit him better than anything you could offer. He is now standing at the City Hall, saying "Will you walk into my parlor," &c., and there are many "distinguished citizens" who would be really proud to walk in and see the spider. In the meantime, of course, CONNOLLY holds back these "full accounts" which were positively to have been published last Tuesday, but which have not yet seen the light, although now it is Saturday. Mayor HALL pledged "his word"—a heavy stake—that the accounts should instantly be published. That was a fortnight ago. We told the Mayor then that he knew very well he dared not keep that promise, and the public will find that we were right. The Controller is afraid to let his books be examined by professional accountants. "Give me," he says, "another committee, like that dear old Roberts-Taylor one. That will clear me from the charges of the TIMES." HALL's papers are crying out for the same boon. But the public have been taken in once by this trick, and are not likely to fall into the trap a second time. The City authorities dare not deny the accuracy of the accounts we have published. They dare not present their own accounts. But they are moving heaven and earth to gain time, and presently they will come forward with a "doctored" statement, intended to prove that Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. ROBERTS did nothing but right when they gave CONNOLLY and HALL a clean bill of health. The Controller has not gained the enviable name of "Slippery Dick" for nothing.

We have a right to demand full and fair copies of the Controller's accounts, including those which the *Tribune* plaintively says we obtained "surreptitiously." Nothing less will satisfy the public. We want CONNOLLY to remember that among his accounts we shall expect to see *a list of the salaries paid out under the head of "Riot Damages,"* and an explanation of the services rendered by the persons who receive these salaries. While he is preparing his report, he may also take the trouble to explain the account called "County Contingencies," and to state whether carriage hire for RICHARD CONNOLLY, Esq., does not form a large item in the charges? There are some other accounts we shall look for, and if they are absent from the Controller's statement we will endeavor to make it clear to the public *why* they have been suppressed. But let us have no more humbug about "Committees of Citizens." The Taylor-Roberts Committee sickened the public of that sham. At present CONNOLLY stands accused of conniving with others to steal the public money, and while his defense has often been promised, it has not yet made its appearance. Most men would have been anxious to vindicate themselves from so grave a charge without a moment's loss of time. But CONNOLLY has not done it, because he *cannot* do it, and he is well aware that we know it. Now let us see the accounts. The public have waited patiently enough for them, and the rural Democrats especially think it high time they were produced. Can nothing induce HALL and CONNOLLY to show their hands?

### Mr. Greeley and the Tammany Republicans.

At a meeting of the Tammany Republican General Committee, held on Thursday evening, the Chairman, Mr. HORACE GREELEY, introduced a series of resolutions, which were adopted with "prolonged cheers," and from which we extract the following:

*Resolved*, That this Committee reiterates the avowal of its conviction that there was no need and no reasonable excuse for the interposition of the State Committee to disorganize the party in this City under the guise of reorganizing.

*Resolved*, That confiding in the justice and discernment of our Republican brethren throughout the State, and determined that the party shall not be distracted if it be in our power to prevent it, we place ourselves unreservedly in their hands, and will abide by the judgment of our next State Convention, whatever their judgment may be.

On the 5th day of January last, Mr. GREELEY, in accepting the position of Chairman of the Committee over which he now presides, made an address, in which he admitted and bewailed the disruption and disorganization of the Republican Party in this City, which he now tries to insinuate was brought about by the State Committee. He announced himself at that time in favor of a re-enrollment, if it should be thought advisable, or the election of a new General Committee, or any other step that might be deemed necessary to secure harmony in the party; and, in any event, he declared his intention to abide by the decision of the State Committee, and advised all Republicans to do the same. "I cannot afford," said he, "to be identified with a faction; if I act at all, it must be in the interest and with the approval of the entire party. I am not here to dispute either the authority, the wisdom, or the impartiality of the State Committee. I assume that it will earnestly desire to do right; and let me here say frankly that I, for one, shall in no case dispute the authority nor defy the mandates of the State Committee, *even though it should direct that this Committee be disbanded or superseded.*"

This was HORACE GREELEY's pledge seven months ago. The action of the State Committee is well known. After patiently investigating the causes of the feuds in the party in this City, and hearing the statements and affidavits of both sides, the Committee, by a large majority, came to the conclusion that there should be a reorganization of the party here, with a new enrollment and the election of a new General Committee. They were led to this conclusion by the overwhelming evidence adduced before them that a branch of the Republican Party of this City, which was largely represented in the old General Committee, were in the pay of Tammany Hall, and had long made it their business to control committees and conventions, and secure nominations in the interest of that corrupt ring of Democratic politicians. If other evidence of the necessity of a reorganization were needed, they had it in the declaration of HORACE GREELEY himself, made to a caucus of the Republican Party held in Saratoga a few months before, "that it was useless for the party to attempt to do anything in this State until it was purged of the treacherous Republicans in New-York City who had control of the organization and were running it in the interest of Tammany Hall." And now, when the reorganization of the party here is about to be perfected, in accordance with the plan recommended by the State Committee, we find Mr. GREELEY, instead of abiding by their decision, as he promised, still clinging to his position as Chairman of the old Tammany Republican Committee, repudiating the action of the State Committee, and even insinuating that it has been the means of "disorganizing" the party.

Having thus violated one pledge, Mr. GREELEY hastens to propose a new one. In the second resolution above quoted, he pledges the faction over which he presides to "abide by the judgment of our next State Convention, whatever that judgment may be." Now if Mr. GREELEY, or his followers, have any intention of fulfilling this last pledge, they might as well disband their organization at once, for Mr. GREELEY has already told them what the action of the State Convention will be. In the same speech, already quoted from, which he made on accepting the Chairmanship of the Committee, Mr. GREELEY used the following language: "I fully understand that the delegates chosen to our next, and to any future State Convention, in accordance with the dictates (no matter how mistaken) of the State Committee, will be entered upon the official roll of that Convention, and called in their order as entitled *prima facie* to seats; and I shall neither attend myself, nor certify the choice of others to attend, with the hope of ousting those thus seated." Taking Mr. GREELEY's own statements and admissions as authority, we have, therefore, the following state of facts: *First*—There was an urgent necessity for a reorganization of the Republican Party in this City, in order to purge it of traitors, who were running it in the interest of Tammany Hall Democracy. *Second*—The State Committee had undoubted authority to direct such a reorganization, and, in exercising this authority, they acted with impartiality and with an "earnest desire to do right." *Third*—The reorganization effected under their direction is final and binding, and the new organization is the only one that will be recognized by the State Convention. We submit, therefore, that the continued existence of the Tammany Republican General Committee can only be regarded as a factious opposition, designed to divide and injure the Republican Party of the State. If this is not the purpose of Mr. GREELEY and his associates, they ought, on their own showing, to forthwith resign their posts and disband the Committee.

### The Safety of the Viaduct.

That was certainly a strange and startling accident which is reported as having occurred on the Metropolitan Underground Railway, in London. The necessary horrors of a railway collision must, of course, be greatly aggravated in the darkness and confinement of a tunnel. That but three persons were injured, and they only slightly, in the accident referred to, instead of the fifty first reported, is undoubtedly due to the admirable system of precautions and safeguards observed on the road. The occurrence has been taken as an additional argument for that gigantic swindle which the Ring are about to foist on our own City in the shape of a viaduct railway. It might be a curious subject of speculation hereafter, whether the loss of life would be any greater in a tunnel disaster than in a train precipitated, as might well happen, from that perilous height into the streets of a crowded city. The chances are, that a well-conducted underground road would be far safer, not to say infinitely less costly, than the projected viaduct will be under Ring auspices. On the score of disfigurement to the City there is no comparison. All the expensive "beautifying" that has been done on the City parks will not begin to offset the gigantic hideousness of the Viaduct. That, however, is a matter for which Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY & Co. care very little, so long as they are able to build palatial mansions and elegant country-seats for themselves.

### A City Under the Sea.

The legend of a sunken city has been a favorite one with poets in all ages. It may have had its origin in the classic myth of Atlantis, the island submerged for the presumption of its inhabitants, or in the Scriptural story of the wicked cities that now sleep beneath the waters of the Dead Sea. Or it may be simply some vague offshoot of that universal tradition of the deluge which subsists in all languages and lands. At all events, the legend has been woven into the ballads of every people, and in Brittany is a household story under the guise of the "Fate of Io." It is supposed to have been the capital of Armenia in the prehistoric time, and was seated close by the sea, from which it was protected by a gate. This being opened one night, by treachery, the city, in a moment, was buried beneath the waves. The ballad has been received with considerable incredulity by antiquarians abroad, but a recent contribution to the *Athenæum* professes to have found, in the neighborhood of its alleged site, geological evidences of the existence of such a city. This, however, is of more interest to geologists than to the general reader. More impressive, at least, if not more convincing, are the proofs found in the traditions and every-day talk of the Breton people, whose proverbs cherish the fame of Io as second only to Paris. Moreover, there are still visible traces of well-paved roads converging from all the towns in the vicinity to a point on the sea-coast near the spot where Io is held to have stood. Here, too, the Abbots of a neighboring convent were long compelled to come once a year, and on the beach formally renew possession of their lands.

These facts are certainly curious, and must lend additional interest to the picturesque Bay of Douarnenez. Its idle fishers will now, more firmly than ever, insist on the shadowy towers and domes which their fancy depicts far down in its waters, and the casual tourist will find a grateful occupation in tracking the half-obliterated roads that once brought corn and wine to the fated city. But, apart from the gratification of a passing curiosity, this discovery, if it be authentic, is of a deeper and more abiding significance to every scientific inquirer, since it indicates the perfection to which some day will bring our knowledge of the earth we live on. Whether or not Io ever was, is of comparatively slight importance to the busy world of today. But the patient industry and skilled research which can prove its existence from scanty clues is of far greater value. One by one, the most jealously-guarded secrets of the past are wrested from its embrace, and one day we may have unrolled before us, with all the accuracy and minuteness of a newspaper report of yesterday's events, the whole history of that primitive world, for a glimpse of whose daily ways and unfamiliar life we must now rely on the florid fancies of enthusiasts like M. FIGUIER.

### Mr. Connolly as Secretary of the Treasury.

"In these great and perilous times standpoints must be taken." We get these eloquent words from the speech of Mr. WM. M. TWEED to the Tammany Society on the last Fourth of July. Mr. TWEED, having laid down this perfectly sound general principle, went on to apply it. "We propose," he said, "to strike forward into a bright and noble career; to wrest if possible the National Government from the hands of those who now, in our opinion, are betraying it."

Considering the way in which "We"—the Tammany Ring—have managed the City finances, this proposition of TWEED's to undertake also the management of the National treasury, seems sufficiently alarming to timid people. It shows a determination to earn in some way that monument of which he was last Spring defrauded. What a lovely mess the Democrats would make of our National finances, if they could only get hold of them, may be guessed from the recent exposure of the Ring's accounts. New-York City has been under their control, absolutely, for many years. It has had under their management high taxes, dirty streets, few of the conveniences which a great city ought to have, a constantly and alarmingly increasing debt, and for the last twenty-eight months no published accounts. In December, 1866, the City owed $45,000,000. In April, 1871, four years and three months later, it owed $102,000,000; and this, besides the enormous sum annually paid in taxes by the citizens, which amounted last year to nearly $32,000,000.

At this rate, if Mr. TWEED's threat could be carried out, and his party could take their "stand-point" in Washington, the national debt, which is now somewhat over two thousand millions, would be increased to over five thousand millions before the Democratic Administration ran out; the taxes would be doubled besides; and instead of the present monthly debt statement, we should have the expiring *World* defending cooked accounts in polysyllables, and the Ring bribing right and left to obtain silence.

Does any one fancy that a Democratic administration of the Federal Treasury would be more careful or honest than their management of this City's finances? Let him look around, and he will see that the acknowledged and monstrous maladministration of the Tammany Ring is defended by almost every Democratic journal, from the *World* down—or rather *up*, for you cannot get lower than the *World*. He will see no sign whatever of a movement to expel these Tammany leaders from the Democratic Party, or even to depose them from the leadership; he will see only a general determination among the Democratic chiefs to hush up these unpleasant exposures, to condemn those who make them, and to retain in their places the guilty persons.

Now, every party has its rogues; and a party in power, which has been long predominant, like the Republican Party, might naturally be expected to have more than its share. Time-servers and selfish and designing men naturally seek the victorious side. But this can be said for the Republican Party, that its leading men and its principal journals have always been the foremost to ferret out corruption and maladministration in its ranks, and have never hesitated to punish as well as expose them. The Republicans in power at Washington, since 1861, have always found their most vigilant and fearless critics within their own party-ranks. The result is that we have an honest and economical administration there; and that, while in the last two years the Tammany leaders of the Democratic Party have more than doubled the City's debt, increased the taxes, and concealed their accounts, the Republican leaders at Washington have, in the same time, decreased the great debt left by the war by many millions, reduced taxation twenty per cent., and published regular and full monthly statements of the debt.

We judge, from this comparison, that the country can hardly afford to exchange a Republican for a Democratic Administration; and the "bright and noble career," which Mr. TWEED proposes for himself and his friends, will hardly be made in Washington. We hope they will be confined to this State, and to one particular building in it which has been specially erected for the accommodation of men of their stamp.

### That Monument.

Is not this a good time for the revival of the Tweed Monument Association? Its proper name headed a subscription paper, which was sent around last Spring; and we copy below this paper, with the names appended to it:

TWEED TESTIMONIAL ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Board of Officers.

President—EDWARD J. SHANDLEY, Oriental Club Rooms, No. 235 East Broadway.

Secretary—JOSEPH H. TOOKER, No. 24 Norfolk-street.

Treasurer—WILLIAM MILES, President of the Sixpenny Savings Bank.

TRUSTEES.

A. Oakey Hall,
Matthew T. Brennan,
James O'Brien,
James M. Sweeny,
Thomas J. Creamer,
Henry W. Genet,
William Miles,
Charles Gaussmann,
Bernard Smyth,
Walter W. Price,
Timothy J. Campbell,
Michael Madigan,
Patrick H. Keenan,
Albert Cardozo,
Eugene Durnin,
Edward D. Bassford,
Wm. J. Kane,
Douglas Taylor,
Richard O'Gorman,
Peter B. Sweeny,
Richard B. Connolly,
Henry Smith,
Michael Norton,
John J. Bradley,
Charles E. Loew,
Joseph Dowling,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
George W. Butt,
John Scott,
Michael Healy,
Charles H. Hall,
Joseph Lyons,
Thomas Coman,
J. Walker Fowler,
John Cox,
Wm. R. Roberts,
James Watson,
Charles P. Daly,
Isaac Bell.

The Association has for its object the erection of a statue of Senator WILLIAM M. TWEED, in consideration of his services to the Commonwealth of New-York.

If the project meets your approbation be pleased to contribute to the fund established for its accomplishment.

Subscriptions should be forwarded to BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver of Taxes, office No. 32 Chambers-street.

Acknowledgment will be made through the medium of the Press and by a receipt signed by the President and Treasurer.

We should think A. J. GARVEY, INGERSOLL and a few others, might contribute brass enough to raise shining effigies of the four worthies who now rule us—HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY. HALL and CONNOLLY would most naturally be represented signing warrants—some dated on Sunday, and some a month before even TWEED, in the Board of Supervisors, had had time to fix them. As for TWEED and SWEENY, they would figure most naturally on the summit of a section of the Viaduct Railway.

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We have received, since writing an article published above, a copy of the communication addressed by Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY to the President of the Chamber of Commerce. The tenor of the letter fully bears out the indications we have given in regard to the probable intentions of HALL and CONNOLLY on the subject of a public investigation of the City accounts. We have a repetition of the vague announcement that "the accounts will be published at an early day," no explanation being vouchsafed of the reason why the day already named should have been allowed to pass without their production. We have also an expression of the Mayor and Controller's preference for "a large and influential committee," which it is fondly hoped may prove as easy of conviction as the Astor-Roberts Committee, which was influential though not large. The affectation of fairness and of a desire for thorough examination on the part of the Mayor and Controller is offensive and ludicrous in about equal proportions. Any citizen or body of citizens have a perfect right to see and examine the books which, after much preparation and deliberation, are now ostentatiously declared to be ready for inspection. The Chamber of Commerce may fairly constitute itself the instrument of eliciting a general expression of public sentiment upon the proper mode of conducting a thorough investigation into the administration of the City finances. It cannot permit itself to be made sole arbiter of a question which vitally concerns every citizen, without tacitly committing itself to the principle that the Controller's books shall only be open to inspection at such a time and to such persons as the Controller may think fit to dictate.

## MINOR TOPICS.

People are everywhere asking how such men as WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, WILLIAM T. BLODGET and others can consent to see their names used in connection with WM. M. TWEED, A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and PETER B. SWEENY—men who are proved to have been parties to a great fraud on the public. Everybody knows that they were taken in, as corporators, in the Viaduct scheme only to enable the rogues of the "Ring" to show themselves in respectable company and hide their rascality under cover of the honorable reputation of their associates. It is tolerably certain that the Viaduct scheme is a failure, and can never be built by private capital, but the "Ring" have secured their five million dollars' subscription from the City Treasury, and that is all they wanted. If the reputable men among the directors continue in the Board in order to protect the five millions from being stolen they are excusable and deserve the thanks of the public, but they owe it to their reputations to give some public explanation of their position. How long can a gentleman like Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN afford to see his name gibbeted with those of W. M. TWEED and "Slippery Dick" CONNOLLY?

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Among the scores of idle vagabonds whom CONNOLLY keeps on the City pay-roll to do the voting and repeating for the "Ring" on election days is a large gang who bear the official title of "pump inspectors." There are just three pumps in the City below Fourteenth-street, for the "inspection" of which, we are informed that the City pays about twenty men one thousand dollars each per annum. One of these pumps is located on the corner of Prince and Crosby streets, and any citizen who is curious to know how the arduous duties of a pump inspector are performed, can be gratified by calling that way and operating upon the aforesaid pump.

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M. THIERS vehemently opposes the project of indemnifying, out of the national purse, the people of the occupied departments for the losses suffered from the ravages or exactions of warfare. The sum of two hundred millions of dollars, which M. THIERS estimates is the probable amount of claims to be rendered under this head, is certainly an additional burden which the Administration may, very fairly, hesitate a little before assuming. It is rather difficult, however, to see how the Central and Northern districts of France should be saddled with the full weight of losses which the South and West escaped. Heavy as the amount is, it seems to be a burden which naturally falls to the share of the whole nation, and probably, the cheapest way in the long run is to assist the people who have lost both capital and implements by the war, to resume that course of industry which will enable them to bear their share of the taxes and otherwise help in forwarding the new development of national resources.

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Further details have been furnished regarding the new German Atlantic Cable. It is stated by private advices from Berlin, that a company has been organized with a capital of $750,000, and that operations will be commenced in September. The point of departure will, it is said, be the little Hanoverian seaport of Emden on the North Sea, situated nearly opposite the English port of Hull. While the Atlantic cables are being laid, the direct German communication will be opened by laying a cable from Emden to England, and having one of the English Atlantic cables to connect with.

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No one would dream of replying to any statement which the Buffalo *Courier* thought proper to make, and when it recently published a "so-called" explanation of the circumstances connected with the appearance of the Controller's accounts in these columns, we supposed that everybody would set it down at once as false from beginning to end. The Albany *Argus*, however, thought proper to copy the story, although the Buffalo *Courier* is notoriously one of the most mendacious and discreditable sheets published in this or any other country. Will the *Argus* now inform its readers, as it may on the best authority, that every statement in the said story was utterly untrue? If the *Argus* will rake in the gutter for news, it must expect to suffer—but we call upon it to repudiate the rubbish which it foolishly took from the Buffalo *Courier*.

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Cruising vessels of the British Navy appear to have been specially unfortunate of late. First the *Agincourt*, said to be the most splendid specimen of naval architecture afloat, was allowed, in open day, to become fixed on a reef opposite Gibraltar. Yesterday the Cable announced that the *Warrior*, the formidable war-ship which brought to these shores the remains of Mr. PEABODY, had gone ashore in company with an American frigate, near Leghorn. Today it is stated that the troop-ship *Magaera* is ashore on an island in the Indian Ocean, and that her complete loss is probable. While the close sequence of these accidents may be a mere coincidence, it is unquestionably calculated to suggest the conclusion that the ability and rigid discipline of naval commanders have hardly kept pace with the skill of naval constructors.

## ANOTHER BID FOR WHITEWASH.

### The Mayor's Appeal to the Chamber of Commerce.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY,
AUG. 4, 1871.

*To Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, or in his absence Hon. George Opdyke, Vice-President.*

DEAR SIR: In view of the gross allegations continually made by a partisan journal in relation to the accounts of the City and County of New-York, the expenditure of the public moneys, the public debt, and the City resources, the undersigned respectfully request that the Chamber of Commerce appoint a large and influential committee of well-known and upright citizens to make a full and exhaustive examination of the public accounts and condition of the public debt, and then report the result when completed to the people of this City. The accounts will all be published at an early day, but it is the earnest desire of the undersigned that the original accounts and vouchers shall be at once thoroughly examined.

The undersigned would feel obliged, in case there is no regular meeting of the Chamber within a few days, if a special meeting could be convened expressly for the purpose indicated.

The undersigned make this proposition, irrespective of their own personal considerations, and because of the assaults made upon the City credit; and it is addressed to you because your body is composed of non-partisan and commercial gentlemen. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

### Funeral of Phœbe Cary.

The funeral services of the poetess, PHŒBE CARY, took place yesterday afternoon at All Souls' Church, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street. The attendance was large and composed almost entirely of those who had known her and loved her for her personal character, and did not include, as would have been supposed, many of those who were drawn to her during her long residence in the City by the natural affinity of literary work. At 2 o'clock the funeral cortége arrived, and the coffin was carried into the church by the following pall-bearers: Horace Greeley, O. J. Victor, R. R. Raymond, Oliver Johnson, E. H. James, A. J. Thompson, Thomas Knox, and W. F. Colton. The coffin was of black walnut, and bore a silver plate with the simple inscription:

PHŒBE CARY.
Died July 31, 1871.
Aged 45 years.

The services were opened with the hymn "Nearer Home," which the dead poetess had herself composed. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. G. LOWRIE, of Erie, Penn., an early friend of the two sisters, who spoke with much feeling of the interest he had ever taken in them, and the immense worth to the world of one such life as that which had just ended. At the close of the service the friends of the deceased came forward to take their last farewell, after which the body was conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery, and interred by the side of that of her sister ALICE.

## THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

### Another Meeting of the Central Committee—Failure to Organize by Reason of Mr. Orton's Absence.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held, last evening, in Apollo Hall. One of the Secretaries *pro tem.*, GEORGE W. LYON, called the meeting to order.

VOICE—I move that Col. ARTHUR take the chair.

Mr. LYON—If the gentleman will excuse me, I will make a short statement. The Hon. WILLIAM ORTON who, by the resolution of the State Committee, should preside until the election of a permanent chairman, will not be present this evening, inasmuch as he lies now dangerously ill. I will read the resolution under which this committee was called together:

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

*Whereas*, The Republican State Committee, at its meeting held in New-York on the 9th day of March last, adopted the following among other resolutions:

"As soon as the organization of the Associations shall have been perfected in at least fifteen Assembly Districts, of which notice shall be given to the Chairman of the State Committee, he will immediately give notice for one week, in at least two Republican daily papers, of the time and place of the meeting of the delegates to the General Committee, at which meeting Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Chairman of the present General Committee, or, in his absence, Hon. WILLIAM ORTON, shall preside until the election of a permanent Chairman;" and,

*Whereas*, The necessary conditions have been complied with, notice is hereby given that the delegates elected to the new Republican Central Committee, by authority of the Republican State Committee, will meet at the Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, on Friday evening, July 28, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing in accordance with the above resolution.

ALONZO B. CORNELL,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

The Committee will see that under the terms of the resolution of the State Committee, under which we are organized, or to be organized, no person is entitled to preside except Mr. GREELEY or Mr. ORTON.

Col. DUGANNE—Under ordinary circumstances I should be in favor of proceeding at once to the execution of the business for which we were called together, but in my mind, under the present circumstances, it would be impolitic to do so now. I, therefore, beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we learn with deep concern that our esteemed fellow-republican, Hon. WILLIAM ORTON, is lying alarmingly ill, and we desire to express to him our heart-felt sympathy and our earnest prayer that he may be spared to the friends who love him, and to the community of which he is a useful and honored member.

*Resolved*, That in view of the absence from the City of Hon. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, and the alarming illness of Hon. WM. ORTON, this Committee adjourn until Friday evening, the 17th instant.

Messrs. GARDNER and OWENS each arose to make an inquiry, and to both of them Mr. ARTHUR said: I have a resolution which I desire to offer to be added to the others:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to communicate with the Executive Committee of the State Committee, notifying him of the cause of the adjournment of this Committee.

Now, gentlemen, if it becomes apparent that the illness of Mr. ORTON is so serious that he cannot attend, and that Mr. SCHULTZ cannot be present, the Executive Committee of the State Committee, a quorum of whom reside in this city, can be called together in one hour, and they have the power to designate some other person in place of Mr. ORTON or Mr. SCHULTZ to preside over this body until a permanent organization is effected by the election of a permanent chairman.

All the resolutions were then passed, and the meeting adjourned until the 11th inst.

## THE GERMANS AND THE RING.

### Meeting of the Twenty-Second Ward German Association—The Municipal Thieves Denounced.

A large meeting of Germans was held, last evening, at Metzer's Hall, No. 340 Forty-second-street, under the auspices of the newly-formed German Association for the Twenty-second Ward, which is a branch of the General German National Verein, formed under the auspices of the late Peace Jubilee Committee. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the condition of affairs in the City Government. Mr. A. ZINSSER presided.

Dr. LAMBERT, who was called upon to address the meeting, alluded to the disclosures made by the TIMES of frauds and corruptions in the financial department of the City Government. This, he said, exhibited a monstrous state of affairs. It was useless to throw the burden of the responsibility of this condition on any particular party, and it was useless to say that they, the non-politicians, citizens who never interfered in politics, were innocent of it. It was their duty—the duty of the Germans, and of the German organizations—to devise means to put an end to such corruptions in the administration of public affairs. It was to be regretted that even a portion of the German Press had attempted to throw suspicions on the newly-formed German-American organization, whose object is to agitate public sentiment against the corruption in all branches of the public service. It was now time to clean the Augean stables, which the German element in this country no doubt would be able to accomplish. The united German element must save the Republic, as the German race has done before. This was a struggle against corruption, though not carried on with arms, but at the ballot-box. [Applause.]

The next speaker was Dr. GERKE, who argued that the newly formed German organizations had certainly a historical mission to fulfill, and that in this great reform movement the German element would be the standard-bearer. The speaker then reviewed the career of the German nation in this country, how it was disintegrated, the result of the intrigues and machinations of the politicians. Should this henceforth be the case? No! The speaker then exposed many of the intrigues of politicians, as they even now exist among the Germans, and said that they were done to secure positions of influence and emolument. The next Fall election, notwithstanding it is one previous to the Presidential campaign, will be one of the greatest importance for the whole United States.

Dr. ELLINGER made a few remarks in which he severely criticised the apathy of Germans in reference to our political affairs.

Resolutions were passed declaring that the Association looks with disgust upon the members of an Administration who cannot defend themselves against the charges of thieving and corruption brought against them.

That the Association is opposed to that portion of the German Press which, by a perversion of the facts, seeks to shield the prevailing corruption, thereby compromising German honor.

That the Society approves of any method that will tend to ensure a full investigation, and which will throw light upon the gigantic frauds that have been perpetrated. That the Society deems it eminently necessary that by a united and powerful action this system of corruption be brought to an end.

The German American Association of the Twenty-second Ward is rapidly gaining in strength, and will soon be one of the strongest German organizations in the City.

### Another Disclaimer.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The suggestions in your paper this morning touching the motives of those who circulated and obtained my signature to a call for a public meeting, published yesterday, induce me to withdraw my name from that call, which I hereby do, and to give my hearty support to the call published in your paper today.

Respectfully yours,
OTIS D. SWAN, No. 50 Wall-street.
THURSDAY, Aug. 3, 1871.

### The New German Theatre.

Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK, Chairman of the Committee on Subscriptions for building the new German theatre, has devised a plan which will soon be submitted. It is designed, if possible, to situate the theater on Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The building will occupy twelve City lots of 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, making a total frontage of 150 feet and a depth of 200 feet. The estimated cost of the lots is $25,000 each, which will make a total of $300,000 for the building site alone. The theatre proper will be 100 by 200 feet, with two entrances in front, two in the rear and three from the restaurant, which will occupy the remainder of the lot—a space of 50 by 100 feet. The stage and orchestra, together with the green-room, property-room and other adjuncts of the stage, will take up 90 feet of the depth of the building, the auditorium a like space, while the corridors will consume the remainder. The seating capacity will be for 3,000 persons, the parquet being arranged to seat 1,200 comfortably, and allowing ample space for aisles. At the side of the theatre, occupying a frontage of 35 feet (the side corridors of the theatre taking up the remaining 15 feet,) will be a restaurant, comprising four rooms, two on each floor, and each 35 by 100 feet. Beneath this the basement will be fitted up for stores or other business purposes, while the basement of the theatre proper, 100 by 200 feet, will be elegantly fitted up as a grand banquet hall; in addition to this, there will be space in the theatre building for a small concert room.

It is estimated that the total expenses of running the theatre (including $21,000 interest on mortgages of $300,000) will be $84,000, while the receipts will be $112,000. This would leave a balance of $28,000 net, or four per cent, on the total investment. The subscriptions already amount to nearly $100,000, and the projectors of the scheme do not doubt their ability to raise the balance of cash required ($300,000) in a reasonably short time. The enterprise is a deserving one, and should receive the support of all German residents.

# LONG BRANCH RACES.

## Fourth Day's Racing at Monmouth Park.

### Numerous Spectators but Bad Weather—The Track Fetlock Deep in Mud—Experience Oaks Wins the August Stakes, Salina the Robbins Stakes, and Helmbold the Four-Mile Heats.

A brilliant assemblage of fully 3,000 people assembled at Monmouth Park, yesterday, to witness the races, but their pleasure was marred by the rain. There were three races on the programme. Excepting the first, they were not of a very exciting nature. The course was in fine condition up to the second heat of the second race, when the horses were up to their fetlocks in mud. Below will be found a full report of each race.

FIRST RACE.

This was the August Stakes for two-year old colts and fillies, with five pounds penalty for the winner of the Thespian Stakes of the former meeting. There were fourteen entries, out of which but four came to the post, viz.: M. H. SANFORD'S ch. f. by *King Leah*, dam by imported *Scythian*; H. P. MCGRATH'S b. c. *Richard Row* by *Tipperary*, dam *Greek Slave*; A. BUFORD'S ch. f. *Malita* by *Marion*, out of *Susan Harris* by *Revenue*, and C. C. & R. H. PARKS' b. f. *Experience Oaks*. The result proved a scorcher for the backers of the favorites, as after a fine contest, *Experience Oaks* won by a length. This is the first race that the Messrs. PARKS have won, and they deserve their success for their patience in waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up. Mr. PARKS had got so used to defeat that he did not back his filly in this contest.

When the drum tapped, *Richard Row* and *Malita* went away together, *Experience Oaks* third, and the *Leah* filly behind. As they reached the turn *Richard Row* went to the front, and at the quarter-pole, he led *Malita* two lengths, she being four lengths ahead of *Experience Oaks*, who was three lengths in advance of the *King Leah* filly. In this way they went down the backstretch, all strung out. When they had reached the half-mile pole *Richard Row* was showing the way by five lengths, *Malita* being still second, but only a length in front of *Experience Oaks*, she being two lengths ahead of the *Leah* filly. As they went round the lower turn *Malita* was allowed her head, and she came up to within a length of *Richard Row*, and at the three-quarter pole was on even terms with him. *Experience Oaks* in the meantime creeping up closer. Coming up the stretch the struggle became lively, and no sooner had the spectators shouted "*Malita* wins," than *Experience Oaks* came with a grand rush and won the race by a length, to the astonishment of all, *Malita* second, four lengths ahead of *Richard Row*, the *King Leah* filly beaten off twenty lengths. The time was 1:48—very good for two-year olds.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The August Stakes. Value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year-old colts and fillies, the winner of the Thespian Stakes to carry five pounds extra; the second to receive $200, and third $100 out of the stakes; one mile.

C. C. & R. H. Parks' b. f. Experience Oaks, by imp. Bonny Scotland, dam by Lexington.......... 1
A. Buford's ch. f. Malita, by Marion, dam Susan Harris, by Revenue.......... 2
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Richard Row, by Tipperary, dam Greek Slave.......... 3
M. H. Sanford's ch. f. by King Leah, dam by imp. Scythian.......... 4
Time—1:48.

SECOND RACE.

This was the Robbins stake of the value of $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for three-year-old colts and fillies; two mile heats. Out of the twenty-two entries but four appeared, and these were, A. BUFORD'S b. f. *Salina*, by *Lexington*, out of *Lightsome*; H. P. MCGRATH'S ch. colt, by *McKinney*, by *War Dance*, dam *Roxanna*, by imported *Chesterfield*; C. C. & R. H. PARKS' b. c. *Nathan Oaks*, by imported *Bonnie Scotland*, dam by *Lexington*, and T. W. DOSWELL'S b. c. *Eolus*, by imported *Leamington*, dam *Fanny Washington*. This was another downfall for the admirers of the favorite, and the betting men were in dire distress, and attempted to get out on the last race, but the odds were so great on *Helmbold* that they had to fight hard. The following pools sold will give the reader an idea of the betting:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eolus | $500 | $700 | $1,650 | $1,050 |
| Salina | 400 | 500 | 650 | 605 |
| McKinney<br>Nathan Oaks } | 80 | 100 | 105 | 155 |
| Total | $980 | $1,300 | $2,405 | $1,810 |

In the first heat *Salina* was very fractious, and consequently there was much difficulty in getting away, and trying the patience of the spectators. After some ineffectual attempts, the drum was tapped and they were off, *Eolus* and *Nathan Oaks* going away together, *Salina* being third, and *McKinney* fourth. As they went to the turn *Eolus* opened a gap of four lengths, and passed the quarter-pole that distance in advance of *Salina*, *Nathan Oaks* being third, and *McKinney* behind. As they went down the backstretch *Salina* got closer to *Eolus*, but two lengths dividing them. At the half-mile pole *Salina* had rushed to the front, and led three lengths, *Eolus* being second, five lengths ahead of *Nathan Oaks*, who was three lengths in front of *McKinney*. As they went down the lower turn *Salina* rushed away, and when she passed the three-quarter pole she was a dozen lengths in the lead, with *Eolus* still second and two lengths in advance of *Nathan Oakes*, *McKinney* being still in the rear. As they came up the homestretch, *Eolus* closed slightly, and *Salina* passed the stand on the first mile about ten lengths ahead, *Eolus* being four lengths in front of *Nathan Oaks*, while *McKinney* was still bringing up the rear. As they went round the turn again, the rider of *Salina* went for a distance and opened a gap of fifteen lengths at the quarter-pole, *Eolus* still being second, eight lengths in front of *Nathan Oaks*, who was four lengths away from *McKinney*. On the backstretch *Salina* was still urged forward, and when the half-mile pole was reached she was heading more than twenty lengths, *Eolus* being now ten lengths in front of *McKinney*, who had passed *Nathan Oaks*. As they came round the lower turn Gen. BUFORD went down the stretch and signaled his rider to ease *Salina*, and she was consequently eased up, and at the three-quarter pole she led ten lengths and came up the stretch easily, and finally winning by half a dozen lengths; *Eolus* second, six lengths in advance of *McKinney*, and *Nathan Oaks* last. Time—2:40¼.

There was now a radical change in the betting. *Eolus* had fallen from favor, and *Salina* was taken at immense odds against the field. Dr. UNDERWOOD used his best exertions, and succeeded in disposing of several pools at the following rates:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salina | $500 | $425 | $600 |
| Field | 50 | 50 | 75 |

Before the horses were called for the second heat the clouds that hung over the course discharged their contents. The rain came down in torrents, and there was a general scampering for shelter under the protecting roof of the grand stand. In the general scramble hats were lost, and "wandered" about the lawn in front of the stand, looking disconsolately for their owners. The boys, nothing daunted by the rain, rushed to the rescue, and earned many an honest penny in returning the hats to their owners. The track was soon reduced to a mire, and everybody looked as miserable as possible. In the midst of the storm the sound of the bugle was heard calling up the horses for the second heat.

The drum tapped, and they were off, *Salina* in the lead, the others in a bunch. When they had got round the turn they were lost to sight, and were not seen again until they came round to the stand, when *Salina* was fifteen lengths ahead, *McKinney* being second, *Eolus* third, and *Nathan Oaks* last. Going round the turn to the quarter-pole, their positions remained unchanged, and going down the backstretch again they were lost to sight in the driving rain. They were not seen again until they came on the homestretch, when *Salina* was found to be a dozen lengths ahead, and won by that distance. Time—4:00¼. *McKinney* was second, *Nathan Oaks* third, a head in front of *Eolus*.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Robbins Stakes; value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each; play or pay; for three-year-old colts and fillies; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; two-mile heats.

A. Buford's b. f. Salina, by Lexington, dam Lightsome.......... 1 1
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. McKinney, by War Dance, dam Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield.. 3 2
C. C. & R. H. Parks' b. c. Nathan Oaks, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington.......... 4 3
T. W. Doswell's b. c. Eolus, by imp. Leamington, dam Fanny Washington.......... 2 4
Time, 2:40¼, 4:00¼.

THIRD RACE.

The rain had now ceased, and the betting men resumed their positions about the pool-stand. The following were the pools:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Helmbold | $500 | $1,000 | $1,300 |
| Susan Ann | 175 | 430 | 460 |
| Judge Durell } | 170 | 275 | 300 |
| Gerald | 10 | 45 | 55 |
| Total | $855 | 1,750 | $2,115 |

The race was one of four-mile heats, and it was the opinion of everybody that nothing in the race could beat *Helmbold* in the wind, barring accident.

In the first heat, when the drum tapped, *Helmbold* went off first, *Gerald* second, *Judge Durell* third, and *Susan Ann* last. As they went down to the turn, *Susan Ann* went up to *Durell* and collared him, passing the quarter-pole. As they went past the half-mile pole, *Gerald* got within a length of *Helmbold*, and that was as near as he would allow any of his competitors to get to him, as he went away and came past the stand, making the first mile two lengths in advance of *Gerald*, who was three lengths in front of *Susan Ann*, she being a length before *Judge Durell*. At the quarter-pole, *Helmbold* had got away six lengths, *Susan Ann* having gone up second, *Gerald* third and *Durell* last. On the backstretch, *Durell* rushed past *Gerald*, which was the only change in the remainder of the race, for *Helmbold* continually opened the gap until the end, and distanced the entire lot. The following is the summary:

THIRD RACE.—Four-mile heats; purse, $3,000, given by JAMES FISK, Jr., President of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company.

W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Helmbold, 5 years, by imp. Australian, dam Lavender, by Wagner.. 1
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield. dis.
John Coffee's ch. c. Judge Durell, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Laura, by Leviathan.......... dis.
John Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, dam Rosette.......... dis.
Time—7:50¾.

Considering that this time was made on a track fetlock deep in mud, it was excellent, and *Helmbold* has won additional honors by his performance yesterday.

### The Races Today.

This is the last day of the races, and there are four on the programme. The track will necessarily be heavy in consequence of yesterday's rain, but the sport will be good, nevertheless. The first race will be a Steeple-chase Handicap for all ages; about three miles over a fair hunting course, for a purse of $1,000; and this will undoubtedly be one of the greatest events of the season, as the eight horses entered have accepted the weights and will start. They are as follows:

1. John Boughrum's Big Gerald, by Mickey Free, dam Rosette, aged, 146 pounds.
2. J. K. Lawrence's b. g. Jim Tisdale, by Revenue, dam Louisa Jordan, aged, 140 pounds.
3. Gaffney and Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, by Vandyke, dam Lizzie Berry, 4 years old, 132 pounds.
4. C. F. Elwes' b. g. Sir Joseph, by Simon Kenton, dam Boston, aged, 150 pounds.
5. R. Shea's br. h. King John, by Lexington, dam Tokay, 6 years old, 150 pounds.
6. D. J. Bannatyne's b. g. Duffy, by Hunter Lexington, dam Ohio, 5 years old, 150 pounds.
7. D. J. Bannatyne's ch. c. Milesian, by Mickey Free, dam by Wagner, 4 years old, 143 pounds.
8. J. W. Weldon's b. c. Astronomer, by Asteroid, dam Miss Carter, 3 years old, 135 pounds.

The second race will be a handicap purse of $750 for all ages; mile heats; which closed last night with the following entries: *Daunter*, 85 pounds; *Climax*, 105 pounds; *Nelly Gray*, 105 pounds; *Monarchist*, 90 pounds; *Gayo*, 95 pounds; and *Edwin*, 85 pounds.

The third race will be a selling purse of $500 for all ages, dash of two miles, horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights, for $1,500 allowed 5 pounds, for $1,000 allowed 7 pounds, at $750, 10 pounds; at $500, 14 pounds; any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse. There are six entries for this, viz.: *Doctor*, carrying 95 pounds; *Impecunious*, 80 pounds; *Aureola*, 82 pounds; *Astronomer*, 83 pounds; *Gerald*, 101 pounds, and *Heenan*, 76 pounds. This should be a close and exciting contest.

The fourth race will be the Consolation Purse of $500, for beaten horses, (winners included.) One mile and a half. There is a field of six in this race, viz.: *Nelly Ransom*, *Madame Dudley*, *Gayo*, *Astronomer*, *Bulletin Colt* and *Aureola*.

# TWEED'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

### What the Boss is Doing for His Son Richard—Description of the Metropolitan's Metamorphosis—The Most Stupendous Extravagance.

In April last, in consequence of bankruptcy—supposed to have been caused by the failure of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga to fulfill its lessees' expectations—the Messrs. LELAND were forced to give up their connection with the Metropolitan Hotel of this City, which for so many years had been one of the most popular of our mammoth hostelries. It was not long, however, before another proprietor was found, and with a desire to have an additional "iron in the fire," as well as to gratify an instinct truly Tweedean, Mr. RICHARD TWEED was announced as the Metropolitan future landlord, though it was generally known that that young gentleman's father was in reality to be the reviver of the Metropolitan's faded glory. Soon after the failure of the Messrs. LELAND was advertised, the furniture and equipments of the vast hotel were sold off at public auction at an immense sacrifice, and not long after, the plasterer and the painter, the carpenter and the joiner were seen busily at work upon Mr. TWEED'S new project. No amount of money, however large, was withheld in order to make the Metropolitan resuscitated, the grandest affair in the country, and now the laborious and expensive task is nearly completed. Yesterday an attaché of the TIMES strolled through the gaudily-tinted halls, the richly-tiled corridor, and superbly furnished parlors and drawing-rooms of Mr. TWEED'S establishment, and wherever the reporter's steps wandered, his eyes were met by a spectacle of showy grandeur and glittering extravagance absolutely indescribable. The vestibule of the grand entrance, with its tiled floor, and the main office shimmering with richly polished marble panels, relieved with the TWEED monogram in glaring gilt, wherever it was possible to emblazon the remarkably contrived characters, were taken in at a glance, and prepared the beholder in a measure for the scenes of splendor which he was yet to witness. Ascending a stairway of massively-carved oak and walnut, and adorned with the freshest, brightest frescoes, the writer was ushered upon the grand corridor, leading to the ladies' parlors, the drawing-rooms and reception-rooms. Here the visitor is dazzled with the glowing hues of a magnificent Wilton carpet, and in strict keeping with the gaudy covering of the floor are the loud tints and flashy colorings of the pastiled walls and pillars of the hallway. The music-room, the ladies' parlor, the reception and drawing rooms, are all furnished on a scale of magnificence rarely equaled and certainly never surpassed. Gorgeous Axminster carpets, of fanciful design and rich fabric, are there to muffle the tread of doubtless many a stately dame and fair damsel. The costliest pier and mantel mirrors, encased in exquisitely carved walnut and gold frame-work reflect the brilliant chromatic splendor seen on all sides. Massive folds of satin and velvet, with the finest lace-work from Nottingham hang in graceful festoons before the windows. Elaborately carved furniture, trimmed with the richest and most costly fabrics, is dispersed among these golden apartments with studied and graceful negligence. Passing through a number of suites of rooms all furnished in the most extravagant manner with rich walnut furniture, decorated with antique gilding, and carpeted with the finest moquette, brilliant with the brightest flowers, the visitor enters the "tea-room," which is in truth the only apartment in this vast pile of ostentatious, cumbersome magnificence that presents a subdued and refined appearance. It is modestly ornamented with lavender and scarlet frescoing, with paneled walls of oak and walnut in alternate sections. Handsome chandeliers, ornate with glittering prisms, are suspended at intervals from appropriate stucco centrepieces on the ceiling. The floor will be covered with a quiet colored velvet carpet. The entrance to the grand dining-salón is almost as dazzling in its grandeur as the *grande salón* itself. It is fully as garish as the showy halls and corridors, and instantly conveys the one single impression of bad taste elaborated in the most flaunting manner. Entering the grand dining-saloon the eye encounters the *ne plus ultra* of profuse adornment. On all sides are seen immense mirrors of the finest French plate, forty feet in height, and imported at fabulous expense. These monster glasses rise from the marquetined floor nearly to the ceiling, and are alternated with pastiled panels of the most intricate and fantastic design. On the left of the saloon is the orchestra balcony, glittering with gold and lustrous with rich crimson velvet. Ten immense crystal chandeliers, gleaming with gilt and glass, hang from a pastiled ceiling, where the artist seems to have studied to perfection the art of lavish coloring. The design, the writer was told, is an allegorical picture representing the four seasons. In the centre of the vast room is a dome with ornamented frescoed base and stained-glass apex, from which is suspended the monster mass of prisms, and frosted glass globes forming the central chandelier. These prismatic lights are said to have been imported at an expense of $12,000 in gold. The rooms on all the floors are fitted up with the same reckless extravagance and pompous display—so characteristic of suddenly-acquired wealth. The halls are carpeted with the costliest Wilton, and the bedrooms glow with showy velvet and Brussels fabrics. On the first floor is to be placed a splendidly-appointed restaurant, which the proprietor proposed to furnish in accordance with the showy character of the other apartments. In the rear of the restaurant is the billiard-room, also fitted up with all necessary appliances, with the usual lavish expenditure. The silver, glass and crockery ware has all been manufactured to order, and is of course of the most elaborate pattern. One striking feature was noticed by the TIMES attaché as preserved throughout the entire mass of magnificence through which he wandered. It was the symbolic device of New-York's great property-owner. This peculiar characteristic at once suggested to the writer that no article of that vast house can ever, by mistake, be taken by any of Tammany's treasured sons of doubtful probity, who will doubtless swarm the Metropolitan's gilded halls, as everything, from the massive mirrors to the scullions' slop-pans, bear the mystic monogram of TWEED. The estimated cost of refurnishing the hotel alone is between $400,000 and $500,000, the parlors and drawing-rooms alone, costing from $8,000 to $10,000 each. The carpets were all ordered expressly for the rooms, and the furniture manufactured at the greatest cost. Notwithstanding this astonishingly lavish outlay, there seems to be no danger that this little enterprise of Mr. TWEED'S will meet the fate of the Messrs. LELAND, as the proprietor has always the support of his father, the Grand Sachem, who has the City Treasury, CONNOLLY and Company at his supreme command.

### Another Sample of Ring Frauds.

Among the Tammany magnates who exhibited great alarm when the TIMES commenced its startling *exposé* of Ring corruption was a near relative of Gov. HOFFMAN, whose office is located not far from the City Hall. In conversation with a friend on the subject of City frauds, mention was made by him of the shameless manner in which the Ring contractors conducted their operations. He said that when the contractors came to his office to do some work, he told them to put a plain whitewash on the ceiling and walls, instead of which they proceeded, despite his demonstrations, to fresco the room in the most elaborate style, making figures of little angels around the cornices, and decorating them with gold-leaf. The job had the usual termination; an exorbitant bill was made out and the City paid four times as much as the frescoing was worth. Gov. HOFFMAN'S relative closed his story by saying, in language deprecatory of the Ring swindles, that they were bound to ruin the Governor and his party.

### The Fenians Furnished With a Drill-Room Rent Free.

Days and weeks before the promulgation of Mr. HALL'S infamous order No. 57, it was notorious that Irish societies, either Fenian or in sympathy with the Fenians, were drilling in their respective halls with intentions which were not hard to understand. It was then shown that associations nominally benevolent had a secret military character, and that their debating halls were used as armories. There were rumors that these men were backed up by the City authorities in every possible manner, and that their places of assembly were actually hired by the City for armory purposes. One of the places mentioned by rumor was the old hall over the stables of RYERSON & BROWN, which formerly was occupied by two companies of the Seventy-first Regiment, when the main body was in Centre-street Market, and the light company at Lafayette Hall. A reporter of the TIMES went up to Thirteenth-street, where the stables are situated, and saw Mr. IRA BROWN, a gentleman well known and highly respected in his business. Mr. BROWN plumply acknowledged that the hall was used by the Board of Supervisors for the City or county, though in what capacity was not stated. He declined to say what the rent was, but it was not materially higher than when the Seventy-first was there. The hall was occupied by the St. Patrick's Benevolent Association. He really could not say how often they met, or what they did. He gave them the key, and they came when they liked; pretty nearly every night he supposed. They had a band, which practiced there several times a week. He did not know what they did; had never been up there, and never heard them drilling. They might drill every night for what he knew. He had nothing to do with them, but just let the hall to the Board of Supervisors. They had been in possession about seven months. The Seventy-first had not been there since 1869. If the reporter wanted to get further information, he had better see Mr. TRAYNOR or Mr. WILLIAM O'CONNELL, both members of the Association. Mr. TRAYNOR was a clerk in the Supervisor's office; Mr. O'CONNELL a clerk in the Controller's bureau. The latter gentleman was Secretary of the Association.

The reporter called upon Mr. O'CONNELL, but did not gain any special information, save that the hall was occupied every night by different sections of the Association. On that night the section from the Fifteenth Ward was to be present. The Association was purely benevolent, and the band was for the processions. They found it cheaper to have a number of their own members than hire a lot of German musicians. When questioned as to the hiring of the hall, Mr. O'CONNELL considered that private.

The organization is said to be purely Fenian, under a cloak; and on the Sunday before the late riot, and even on the day previous thereto, large bodies of men were drilling there. It is also said that not a cent of rent is paid for it by those who use it, notwithstanding the fact that the City is paying $2,500 a year for it as an armory.

### The Difficulty of Getting Information from Officials.

The Commissioners for the new County Court-house, it seems, are Alderman THOMAS COMAN, State Senator MICHAEL NORTON, City Furniture Dealer JAMES J. INGERSOLL, and City Meat Purveyor JOHN J. WALSH. An attempt to see the official record of the appointment of these Commissioners, yesterday, was the cause of the following:

IN THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

VISITOR—Can I see the Controller?

USHERER—Not in.

VISITOR—Deputy Controller in?

USHERER—There, (pointing.)

VISITOR—(To Deputy Controller.) The Controller is not in?

DEPUTY CONTROLLER—No.

VISITOR—I want to see the official record of the names of the present Commissioners to superintend the completion of the County Court-house.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER—It's not here.

VISITOR—Where is it to be found?

DEPUTY CONTROLLER—In the Mayor's office.

IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

VISITOR—Mayor in?

ANSWER—No.

VISITOR—Where will I find Mr. JOLINE?

JOLINE—That is my name.

VISITOR—Permit me to see the official record of the names of the present Commissioners to superintend the completion of the County Court-house.

JOLINE—It's not here.

VISITOR—Oh, yes, it is; I have the assurance of a very competent authority that it is here.

JOLINE, (becoming very red in the face)—You must see the Mayor. He has charge of the office.

VISITOR—There is the difficulty. I can never find him in.

JOLINE—That is your misfortune.

### The Poisoning of Hotel Guests in Atlantic City.

The Philadelphia *Post* insists that the poisoning of over fifty persons at the Alhambra Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., was not caused by the revengeful act of a discharged cook, but was the result of the ignorance of one who, preparing the dessert, used an over-dose of the oil of almonds. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* also writes:

"That poison lurked in the floating island pudding is proved by the fact that all who eat of it, and only those, fell sick. What the particular poison was, or how it was introduced, is yet a mystery to the public, and it is not easy to learn even what the hotel people and those others most nearly interested know on these points. On good authority, however, it is stated that some of the pudding has been forwarded to Philadelphia for analysis. From what should be reliable sources your correspondent gathers that the dish was flavored with oil of almonds, the cook using the extract in its undiluted form. When properly reduced the extract forms a very good flavoring liquid, and is frequently used, but in its normal state it is, as the case under notice shows so painfully, an active poison. Cooks are not necessarily chemists, so that if this prove the explanation the mistake, despite its grave results, is not wholly inexcusable. Two of the assistant cooks have left the establishment on their own accord, but wherefore does not appear. The principal cook still continues in the position. What other steps, beyond the forwarding of a specimen of the dessert for analysis, are being taken to investigate the matter and to trace the blame to the proper person or persons, it is impossible to learn, the foolish policy of keeping matters quiet prevailing."

# THE CASE OF MRS. WHARTON.

### Further Speculations Regarding it—Her Alleged Propensity to Borrow Money from Guests—The Plea of Insanity—Examination of Her Son's Remains.

The Baltimore *American* of Friday morning details at some length statements, rumors, and speculations which are current in that city in relation to Mrs. HENRY WHARTON, now imprisoned on the charge of poisoning. It says:

> That there should have been no detection until the 29th day of June 1871, is one of those unfathomable mysteries that cannot be explained on any rational basis. Leaving out of the question the skill and acumen and professional experience of the eminent physicians who treated some of the supposed victims, it would seem that, under the ordinary doctrine of chances, there would have been some indiscretion, or blunder, or failure that would have aroused suspicion and led to an investigation. But never in all the world before did polished manners and high social position confer such absolute impunity. Suspicion was disarmed in her presence. When one poor heart-broken woman, inconsolable over the loss of her husband and daughter, charged Mrs. WHARTON with having caused their death, she was declared to be a lunatic, and by some of the friends of the accused has been so regarded ever since.
>
> As is well known, Mrs. WHARTON had a passion for borrowing money from her friends. She was profuse in her hospitality, and had a way of making her home exceedingly pleasant to her guests, but whoever formed an intimacy with her family (if a person of means) was likely to be importuned for a pecuniary favor, either by way of loan or indorsement. Sometimes her promises were kept and repayment promptly made, but in a majority of cases the confiding creditor had abundant opportunity of regretting the good nature that yielded to her persuasive entreaties. There is some difference of opinion as to her circumstances. Some of her intimate friends supposed her to be wealthy, but the opinion seemed to be founded upon her extravagant use of money rather than any knowlege of her resources. The house in McCULLOH-street, purchased by Major WHARTON, was conveyed to Mrs. WHARTON, but shortly after Major WHARTON'S death she conveyed it to her daughter NELLIE, in whom the title to the property is now vested. She did not own the house in which she lived, on Eutaw-street. Since Major WHARTON'S death Mrs. WHARTON has been in the receipt of a pension of $25 per month from the United States, which she drew quarterly, the last payment being made June 4. She may have other resources than these mentioned, but if she has they are not generally known.
>
> Part of the $30,000 which Mrs. WHARTON received from the insurance companies after the death of her son was no doubt expended in the payment of debts previously contracted. Fourteen thousand dollars of this sum seems to have been secured to Miss NELLIE on the policies; at least, that sum was invested in United States bonds and deposited at the banking-house of ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS in her name. United States bonds, representing $5,000, were also deposited to the credit of Mrs. WHARTON. This money she appeared to be saving for "a rainy day." With persistent creditors pressing her on every side, and her trip to Europe in immediate prospect, (for which she was trying to borrow money,) she appears to have made no promises founded on a hypothecation of the bonds, nor any offer to deposit them as collateral security with the gentlemen whom she asked to indorse for her.
>
> Whatever may be the result of the charge of poisoning, there is one offense of which rumor says Mrs. WHARTON has been repeatedly guilty, namely, "misrepresentation of existing facts," in her efforts to borrow money. To a gentleman well known in financial circles she applied, about ten months ago, for the loan of $5,000. Although a personal friend, he did not care to make such an investment, and at first declined. She then told him such a plausible story—to the effect that she was about to purchase a fine house on Walnut-street, in Philadelphia; that she had $22,000, and only needed $5,000 more to make up the balance of the whole sum asked for the property; the house was being sold by a trustee, who was a friend of her's, and she did not want to miss the opportunity of buying it. The reluctant capitalist then suggested that if she had $22,000 ready to pay down, there would be no difficulty in getting an accommodation for the balance, or if that could not be done, there would be no difficulty in raising $5,000 in Philadelphia on a house worth $27,000. The borrower still persisted, and at last got the money, giving her note for the amount, payable in four months. For some time the credulous capitalist supposed that the house had been purchased, and he had no apprehensions about the safety of his money. The note became due, but there were such positive promises of payment at the end of the next ensuing four months, that Mrs. WHARTON was permitted to renew it, upon stating two separate and distinct sources from which the money was to be derived (neither of which had any existence.) In the mean time the lender began to make some inquiry about the Philadelphia house, and to his utter astonishment he learned that the whole story was a pure fiction. He was informed there was no house for sale in the locality mentioned; no trustee appointed to sell, and of course, no purchase by Mrs. WHARTON.
>
> It is understood that Mrs. WHARTON'S friends utterly reject the very suggestion that a plea of insanity ought to be interposed in her case, and it has also been asserted that she herself showed great indignation when she read in the newspapers that such might be the line of defense.
>
> Mention has already been made in the *American* of a case in which Mrs. WHARTON undertook to prescribe for one of her creditors, who was suddenly taken ill in her house. In the west end of the city there lives an unmarried lady, in the enjoyment of competence, which sometimes permits her to lend money to her friends. At one time the WHARTONS lived in a house which belonged to this lady's brother, and from this circumstance an intimacy sprung up between the families, which culminated in a loan of $2,000 to Mrs. WHARTON after she became a widow. The relations of the parties were most friendly, and the lady had no apprehensions about the safety of her money. The notes were for different sums, amounting to $2,000 in the aggregate. Upon Mrs. WHARTON'S suggestion that it would be more convenient to have the whole amount put into one note, the lady innocently delivered up the notes which she held, and took Mrs. WHARTON'S promise to prepare her a note for $2,000, which, on some pretext, she pretended it was not just then convenient for her to do. The lady called repeatedly at Mrs. WHARTON'S for the note, but she was always put off with some plausible excuse. One day she called and was taken suddenly ill. Mrs. WHARTON gave her three pills, and in a short time she was in convulsions. A young physician, now practicing in a neighboring State, was first summoned, and after him a distinguished professor of medical science, who still resides in the city.
>
> When the last-named gentlemen came to the patient's bedside, he peremptorily said: "Take this woman home; there has been quite enough of trouble, sickness and death in this house." Although exceedingly ill, the lady was taken home in a carriage. The next morning, it is alleged, Mrs. WHARTON dispatched a messenger to inquire for her health, and further showed her solicitude by sending the lady a bottle of brandy. The patient tasted a mouthful of the brandy, and presently went into convulsions. She has partially recovered her health, but she still suffers from what she supposes to be the effects of the medicines administered at Mrs. WHARTON'S house. The bottle of brandy was preserved, and is now being analyzed. The $2,000, principal and interest, was paid on the day that she was sent to jail. Mrs. WHARTON owed a sister-in-law of the lady referred to $1,000, $225 of which has been paid.
>
> It is understood that the analysis of the contents of the jars brought from Norristown (stomach of Mrs. WHARTON'S son) began yesterday. Mrs. WHARTON'S friends have telegraphed to Prof. CHARLES MAYER, of Washington, asking him to assist in the examination. Prof. AIKEN, it is rumored, has no objection to having Prof. MAYER'S assistance, but can enter into no arrangement to that effect without the State Attorney's consent. Mr. KNOTT will return from Cape May on Saturday, when it is probable that the matter will be finally decided. Prof. MILES, of Baltimore, will, it is understood, assist Prof. AIKEN in the examination.

### Visit of the Twenty-third Regiment to Long Branch.

The Twenty-third Regiment New-York State National Guard left Brooklyn yesterday morning for a trip to Long Branch. The weather was not very pleasant, and, after arriving at the beach, the programme to be followed out was materially changed. The regiment passed by the house of President GRANT, giving him a marching salute while doing so, which he returned from his piazza. Afterward they went to Brown's Park for target practice, and dined at the Continental Hotel. It was originally intended to have a ball in the evening; but, as the weather still continued unfavorable, this was given up, and the regiment returned to New-York.

### The Deltour Homicide—Another Version of the Affair.

Further statements were made yesterday at the Coroner's office relative to the car outrage on the night of Sunday last on the Second-avenue Railroad, at the corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, of which JOHN DELTOUR, of No. 55 Hester-street, was the victim. Patrolman LITTLE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, stated to the Coroner, yesterday, that immediately after the occurrence he arrested PATRICK FLOOD, the driver, and also took charge of the wounded men. He was told by DELTOUR that FLOOD, the driver, and some drunken men had been quarreling on the platform, and not desiring to be involved in the affair he jumped off, but striking his foot against something he had fallen with one leg under the wheel, which had passed over it. FLOOD complained of being badly injured in his back, and his clothes gave evidence of his having been engaged in a disturbance, though neither of the injured men charged him with pushing them off the car. FLOOD was, however, taken before the Magistrate at Essex Market and was held to bail. He was before Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday, and denied that he pushed either of the injured men from the car, and claimed that he had himself been roughly handled by a party of drunken men on the platform. The search for witnesses of the tragedy is being prosecuted, and the inquest was adjourned until some reliable evidence could be obtained.

# CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

### Reception of Hon. R. B. Elliott, at Cooper Institute—His Address.

A small audience, mainly of colored people, attended last night at the Cooper Institute, to hear Hon. R. B. ELLIOTT, of South Carolina. HORACE GREELEY presided, and introduced the speakers. Several of the leading colored men and some of the anti-slavery men of the last decade were on the platform.

A young colored man named COSBIE, on behalf of the colored people of this State, welcomed Mr. ELLIOTT in a graceful speech, alluding to the history of South Carolina in the past, and the great men who had represented her in the nation's counsels while imposing wrong and suffering on the colored people, and the wonderful revolution which had grown out of JOHN BROWN'S efforts and President LINCOLN'S devotion.

The speaker of the evening, Mr. ELLIOTT, was then introduced. He is a very dark mulatto, but his pronunciations was, with a few exceptions, that of a man who had received a good education. After returning thanks for the kindly welcome he had received, he said he should not speak of that which his welcomer had alluded to, the past history of South Carolina, but of the present condition of the colored people of that and other States of the South: what their progress had been, and what their aspirations were. He should be satisfied if he even failed in removing prejudices of enemies if he succeeded in showing old friends who felt disappointed with what the negro had done for himself, that their disappointment was founded in mistake. When the negro, after two centuries of slavery and its influences, received the gift of freedom, a precious gift in itself, the utilization of that gift a problem for the study of the political economist and the foresight of the wise statesman, was presented to them in their ignorance, four millions of human beings were changed from a state of chattelism to that of manhood; but they were homeless, helpless, landless, many of them worn out with a life of hard labor, many exhausted by sickness. To ask them to build up a State seemed to be asking them to make brick without straw. Their intellectual training had been neglected, their manhood crushed; they were bound to the soil by the bond of abject poverty, amid a hostile people. On one side was pinching want, on the other hatred from the whites, from the politicians, the planters and the croakers. The planters desired them to work without remuneration; they passed laws that when found without employment they should be treated as vagabonds; that if found selling farm produce without a certificate from a white person they should be imprisoned. To practice a trade or art they must pay $100 for a license, only to be obtained even then on a certificate of indenture by a white man. A colored man coming into the State must give bonds of $1,000, with white security, or be imprisoned and driven from the State. These were means intended to keep the negro down, to keep them in subjection in defiance of the law. Under the reconstruction acts they had called a Constitutional convention from which the whites held sullenly aloof. The Convention was, in fact, a negro Convention, the Constitution a colored man's constitution. This constitution, ratified by forty-three thousand majority, was a Constitution made by the negro for the negro. But it was in no way vindictive. It insisted on equality, allegiance to the United States; it killed secession, established a free Press, abolished imprisonment for debt, and gave jury trial and an equal Homestead law. The whites stood aloof. This negro government could not succeed. But it did succeed. Naturally they turned to the Republican Party. With the danger of starvation and of midnight assassins before them, they remained steadfast to their friends and loyal to their country. It was said they were idle drones, improvident and thoughtless. While there were some such, a curse to society, among blacks as well as whites, the colored people were as a unit industrious and hard-working. They were the labor element of that section of the country. The whites learning to despise labor, had come to dislike regular habitual occupations. The natural produce of the country, corn, rice, cotton, had increased under free labor. Was not that sufficient answer to this charge? That the South was poor arose the foolish hate of the Southern white to Northern labor, and the lawless Klan deterred both immigration and capital. It was said that the negroes were improvident, that they did not buy land. But wages were low, and the contract system worked unjustly to the laborer. Labor was not diversified, and the planters combined to fix the price; $60, $75, $100 per year, with food, was the ordinary pay. If sickness came to the family there was a doctor's bill; if sickness to its head, a reduction of wages. Could he, under such circumstances, be expected to buy land or keep a bank account? But the freedmen's savings banks showed that, notwithstanding all this, they were aware of the importance of acquiring property. They had shown a thirst for knowlepge, had availed themselves of all the aids to education from the North, had established schools themselves, and that in the face of burnt churches and schools, and the murder of the teachers of negro schools. Their peaceful conduct through the war of secession, and since, was refutation of the charges that they were semi-barbarous, of brutal habits and fiendish passions. They had a deep conviction that God was not always on the side of the strongest battalions, but was on the side of the right.

God grant for the sake of the white man, as well as the negro, for the sake of the American institutions and people, that no conflict might break out. Crime and ignorance were inseparable; they sought to diminish both; they desired to show themselves bold and honest enough to trample on the unworthy passions of the past and to fit themselves for that eminence to which as citizens they might aspire. He was followed by Mr. AARON M. POWELL.

### Base-Ball—Eckford vs. Boston.

The first game this season between the Eckford Club of Williamsburg and the Boston Club, of Boston, took place on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon. From the recent fine form shown by the Eckfords, a good game was expected and in this respect every person's anticipations were realized. The game was set for 3½, but both nines were on the field by 3 o'clock, tossing the ball about, until play should be called. Just as Mr. SWEAZY was about to call "play," the rain began to fall and interrupted the game for a few minutes. Play was called, however, at 3:35, with the "Reds" at the bat. The game was one of the closest and most exciting ever witnessed upon a ball field, the Bostonians leading until the seventh inning, when the Eckford boys got their heads in front and kept them there till the finish. Rain again fell in the eighth inning, and the game was stopped for about twenty minutes, but was resumed as soon as the shower was over, and finally concluding in favor of the Eckford Club by the following score. Another game between the same Clubs is to be played on the Union Ground today, when there will doubtless be a large attendance.

| BOSTON. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. | ECKFORD. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. Wright, s. s. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | Nelson, c. f. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Barnes, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | Chapman, r. f. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Birdsall, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Hicks, c | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| McVey, c. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Holdsworth, s.s. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| H. Wright, c. f. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Shelly, 3d b. | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Gould, 1st b. | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | Gedney, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Schafer, 3d b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | Swandell, 2d b. | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Cone, l. f. | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | Martin, p. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Spalding, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Allison, 1st, b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 4 | 7 | 26* | 12 | Total | 6 | 10 | 27 | 5 |

* One man declared out by umpire for striking out of his turn, making the twenty-seven.

RUNS SCORED.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —4 |
| Eckford | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | —6 |

Runs Earned—Boston 1; Eckford 2.
Base Play—Boston 13; Eckford 6.
Flies Caught—Boston 12; Eckford 18.
Foul Bounds Taken—Boston 1; Eckford 1.
On Three Strikes—Eckford 2.
First Base on Errors—Boston 2; Eckford 5.
Total Fielding Errors—Boston 11; Eckford 6.
Umpire—Mr. SWEAZY, Olympic, of Washington, D. C.
Time of Game—Two hours.

### Death of Another Rioter.

JOHN J. ROURKE, a native of Ireland, twenty-three years of age, lately a railroad conductor, died, yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital, from gun-shot wounds in both thighs received from the fire of the militia, in Eighth-avenue, on the 12th of July. Coroner HERRMAN gave a permit for the removal of the remains, and they were taken to Albany for interment.

### City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs.

| Temperature. | 6 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 12 M. | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Degrees Fahrenheit. | 74 | 77 | 81 | 82 | 78 |
| Stand of Bar. in inch. | 29.96 | .. | 29.91 | .. | 29.81 |

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 76.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received a full supply of the newest English weeklies, including the *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, *Nature*, *The Academy*, &c., &c. Mr. BRENTANO has always upon his counters a copious assortment of the latest productions of the native and foreign periodical Press.

# THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

## SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, the 6th inst., will contain a selection of articles of interest to all classes of readers, and specially adapted for the family circle. Among other articles specially prepared for this edition will be one under the title of THE CHEAP RESTAURANTS OF NEW-YORK. This paper will embody an outline of the German, French and Italian Restaurants which abound in the City, and will present the details of personal experiences of their bill of fare.

Another article will give, under the title of DARK LANTERN SKETCHES, details of the career of sundry representative City politicians, showing how they emerged from obscurity, and how they made haste to be rich.

In the department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found a capital story, besides a number of very interesting selections from the freshest books and magazines.

The SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS continues to form an interesting feature of our Sunday edition.

THE DRAMATIC SUMMARY will be found full and varied. All the dramatic news, foreign and domestic, will be carefully given.

The column headed NOTES AND COMMENTS will contain references to many curious incidents and events in various parts of the country.

Our Sunday edition contains a full digest of the LATEST INTELLIGENCE received by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press. The LOCAL REPORTS are invariably distinguished by fullness and accuracy, and a due proportion of letters from our special correspondents at the various news centres of the world, enhances the interest and completes the value of this edition.

With a circulation of a character exceptionably valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching for business purposes the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

## NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

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## MARRIED.

DE VOE—JEFFERDS.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, at No. 243 West 13th-st., by Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, JAMES F. DE VOE, of Morrisania, to LIZZIE A., eldest daughter of D. P. JEFFERDS, of New-York City.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

LOUNSBURY—FOLWELL.—At Kendaia, N. Y., on Aug. 2, 1871, by Rev. HENRY A. LOUNSBURY, of Shirley, Mass., Prof. J. R. LOUNSBURY, of Yale College, New-Haven, Conn., to Miss JENNIE D. FOLWELL, of Kendaia. No cards.

## DIED.

ADAMS.—At Lake Mahopac, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, ELIHU ADAMS, of this City, aged 31 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 238 West 17th-st., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BIBBY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the Van Cortlandt Mansion, Yonkers, AUGUSTA, wife of Edward N. Bibby, M. D., in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BUDD.—At South-east New-York, on Thursday, Aug. 3, CHARLES W. BUDD, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Aug. 6, from the South-east Centre Presbyterian Church at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Brewster's on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from 26th-st.

CUTTER.—In South Brooklyn, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871, FRANK H. CUTTER, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 4 P. M., from his late residence, No. 18 3d-st., South Brooklyn.

CRAWFORD.—Suddenly, on the 3d, at Newark, N. J., MARY A. STEWART, wife of Rev. A. Crawford, aged 27 years, 6 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Robert Stewart, Clarkson-st., Flatbush, Long Island, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOWNER.—Suddenly, HELEN R. DOWNER, daughter of the late Silas P. Downer.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, F. W. Downer, No. 13 West 37th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 10 A. M.

FISCHER.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, GEORGE FISCHER, in the 18th year of his age.

His friends and those of his relatives, Chas. P. and Clemens Fischer, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Francis Skiddy, corner 5th-av. and 52d-st.

GEIB.—At Jersey City, on the 4th inst., MARGARET GEIB, widow of John Geib, deceased, in the 77th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOW.—On Friday, Aug. 4, 1871, Mrs. MARGARET D. GOW, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Kydd, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late place of residence, No. 360 West 35th-st., on Monday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GIBB.—At Coytsville, N. J., Friday, Aug. 4, 1871, EDWARD GIBB, infant son of Dr. E. and Ellen K. Gibb, aged 4 months.

Funeral at the residence of the parents, No. 30 Clarkson-st., Sunday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HOLT.—On Friday, the 4th inst., after a protracted illness, LYDIA CURTIS, wife of Philetus H. Holt.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HART.—At Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, of paralysis, Mrs. HANNAH HART, wife of the late Lucius Hart, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 216 East 14th-st., on Saturday, 5th inst., at 10 A. M.

HARRIOT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, JOHN A. HARRIOT, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, Yonkers, N. Y. Trains leave the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 9¾ and 10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the above trains.

HARPER.—On the 3d inst., MARY, wife of William Harper, a native of Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 211 West 35th-st.

☞ Dumfries papers please copy.

OLYPHANT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., DAVID, youngest child of Robert M. and Anna V. Olyphant, aged 5 years.

The funeral service will be held at the house of his father, Dobb's Ferry, on Saturday, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M., on the arrival of the 9½ A. M. train from New-York. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation. The train returning to New-York leaves Dobb's Ferry at 1:20 P. M.

REDER.—On Friday morning, Aug. 4, MARTIN REDER, from injuries received at the *Westfield* disaster, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 320 Madison-street, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood. The United Coopers' Association No. 2 are specially invited.

STURGES.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871, MARTHA ELSWORTH STURGES, only child of Thomas T., Jr., and Martha Elsworth Sturges, aged 9 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 19 East 44th-st., Saturday afternoon, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M.

THOMAS.—In Berlin, Germany, July 11, GRIFFITH B. THOMAS, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and all the deceased's friends and acquaintances, are affectionately invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 92 5th-av., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, (precisely,) without further notice. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

VAN PELT.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, TUNIS VAN PELT, aged 69 years.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment in Green-Wood. Boats leave Dey-st., Pier No. 19 North River, at 12 o'clock.

WILLIS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, FRANCES M., wife of Wm. B. Willis, aged 71 years. A loving wife, tender mother, and faithful friend sleeps with her Redeemer.

Friends of the family, members of Manhattan Lodge No. 62 F. and A. M., Holland Lodge No. 8, and Republic Lodge No. 690, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at No. 29 East Washington-place on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

WHITSON.—At Cold Spring, Long Island, 4th of August, Mr. HENRY WHITSON, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, at Bethpage, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.
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Miss Alcott is the reigning favorite with all classes of readers. Are they disappointed with "Little Men?" We think not, with the exception, perhaps, of the class who wear lockets concealing a photograph on one side and a twist of hair in the other. The "proof of the pudding is in the eating." We are now selling the 40th 1,000 of "Little Men," which is far ahead of the sale of either of her previous books during the same period. These also continue to absorb the attention of new readers.

82d 1,000 of LITTLE WOMEN.
46th 1,000 of AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL.
5th 1,000 of HOSPITAL SKETCHES.
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A KEY TO THE SOLAR COMPASS
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Comprising all the rules necessary for use in the field.
By WILLIAM A. BURT.
Second edition. Morocco, tuck, $2 50.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray-st. and No. 27 Warren-st.
*,* Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

## POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican Association of this district will meet on MONDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, at No. 107 East 28th-st., when the Standing Committees will be announced.
A. P. MAN, President.
O. P. C. BILLINGS, Secretary.

## CUBAN AFFAIRS.

### Coming Events and Their Shadows—A Peace Policy Forecast—Recruiting for the Volunteers—Porto Rico Politics—A Vacant Consulate—Miscellaneous War News—The Central Department.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

If coming events cast their shadows before, then there must be an immense body behind the huge shadow which looms up before us. The rumors afloat, and the indications published in the journals, which are always thrown out as feelers or to prepare the public for what is to come, as, also, a very important article published yesterday by the *Voz de Cuba*, entitled "The Road to Peace," form the shadow in question. The importance of this last article cannot be overestimated in the present condition of affairs, and especially as it comes from a journal so uncompromising as the *Voz*. The policy of the Government is forecast, and it is generally surmised that the article was written by Mr. ARAIZTAGUI, the political secretary of the island. Added to this an item of only three lines in the same paper gives an idea of what is to come, and what VALMASEDA has done in the Central Department, not in a political but in a diplomatic sense, by securing the surrender of several prominent military leaders among the Cubans, and also the members of the so-called Cuban Congress, the *Voz* giving the information merely as a report. But the peace article in a journal devoted to blood and vengeance, eternal hatred and extermination of the Cubans, has caused intense surprise and comment among Spaniards and Cubans. That VALMASEDA ordered it to be written, is undoubted; the editor of the paper would not and could not do so of his own accord. But whoever the author or the investigator may have been, the effect produced among all classes has been such as to make the stanchest Spaniards think that blood-shedding may not after all be the best thing always; and the Cubans are asking themselves whether a reign of peace and prosperity with the abhorred Spaniards might not be preferable to an insurrection, which appears to have no end, and which ruins and impoverishes the island and its inhabitants more and more every day. The following short sentences at once give an idea of the tenor of the article and an explanation of the general wonder on hearing such language, instead of the fiery, sanguinary and resentful articles for which the *Voz* is so famous:

> "We don't wish blood, which our eyes cannot contemplate without pain and suffering. * * * We have no mortal hatreds, for if we did, our pen would not have written the word pardon so often. * * * What we (the Spaniards) desire, is peace, obtained by any means which may bring it, in spite of the workings of our enemies, who are opposed to it," &c., &c.

Judging from all this article, and the rumors afloat, it is but fair to presume that VALMASEDA has been in direct communication with the leaders of the Cuban revolution in the field, perhaps with CESPEDES himself, and convinced of the impossibility to finish the revolution by strength of arms alone, at least for a long time to come, has had resource to diplomatic measures, the particulars of which we can only know in a few days from hence.

RECRUITING FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

In the meantime commissions from every volunteer company go from house to house and inquire how many able-bodied men reside in each. By these means the volunteer force in Havana alone will soon be raised to twenty-five thousand men, and at the same time the leaders of the situation will be in possession of statistical facts, which will enable them to unite all males within their respective districts for political as well as military purposes. After the battalions have thus been filled, I presume the example already set by Moron, Sancti Spiritus, and Cardenas will be followed, namely, the arrest or employment of the immense number of black and white, good for nothing, lazy vagabonds, who frequent groceries, gambling-shops, billiard-rooms and coffee-houses, and if they cannot obtain money by some trick or rascality are ready to accept the pittance earned by their mothers and sisters, who, like all Cuban women, are good natured and charitable to an extent unknown in any other country. Fully one-fourth, and perhaps a little more, of the young Havanese of all colors, between the ages of thirteen and thirty, belong to the vagrant class, and shun work persistently.

PORTO RICO ELECTIONS.

The Island of Porto Rico has elected the four Senators to which it is entitled, and as was to be foreseen, the choice fell on four prominent radicals, of whom two, Messrs. GUILLERMO F. TIRADO and WENCESLAS LUGO VINAS are natives and residents of the island, and Messrs. PEDRO MATA and LUIS MARIA PASTOR, natives and residents of Old Spain. It is not necessary that the candidate for Congress or Senate reside in the district or province from which he is elected. The bickerings between the two parties continues, and the organs of either are always ready to indulge in sharp remarks. The Radical Party gave a grand banquet (all important political questions are decided in Spanish countries over a big dinner) and decided to affirm their nationality by declaring themselves Spaniards. This resolution was telegraphed over the whole island, but notwithstanding this proclamation of faith the Spanish organ, the *Centinela Español*, exclaims: "Let us remember that our brothers of Venezuela rebelled against Spain. Hurrah for FERDINAND VII."

A VACANT CONSULATE.

The Consulate of the United States at Trinidad is defunct for the present; it is presumed to exist, but it does not. The late Gen. FREDERICO CAVADA was our Consul when the revolution broke out, and after his departure Mr. FOX, an American, was appointed to the position. A few months ago Mr. FOX asked and obtained leave of absence from the State Department, Consul-General BIDDLE indorsing the application. Mr. FOX appointed Mr. GUSTAV FISCHER, a German, to act during his absence, but neither Mr. FOX nor Mr. BIDDLE consulted with the Spanish authorities as to whether they would accept Mr. FISCHER as a substitute. The Government refuses to accept him, and as Mr. FOX is in the United States, and Mr. FISCHER prohibited from acting, Trinidad is without a Consular representative of the United States Government. If we have no Consuls, at least they can't meddle with things that don't or ought not to concern them, like Mr. PAUL DE CAVALIER DE COUVERVILLE, the French Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who is organizing a volunteer company of Frenchmen at that place.

WAR NEWS.

Spanish information from Sancti Spiritus and Moron announces that only small bodies of insurgents, and none of any importance remain in those jurisdictions. Those left are composed principally of negroes, who indiscriminately kill all not belonging to their race. The *Imparcial* newspaper of Trinidad says: "The largest portion of the people who lived in the country have on that account made haste to surrender to the authorities, insurgents, men, women and children flying from the negroes, the latter not giving any quarter except to those of their own race." According to the *Imparcial*, the same thing happens in the Central, and to a greater extent even in the Eastern Department. The reputed chief of these negroes is the celebrated POLICARPO RUSTAN, a full-blooded negro, who, however, is not to be confounded with the mulatto of the same name who held a General's commission in the Cuban Army, and who performed many daring deeds.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

The Spaniards came very near capturing the Cuban Gen. MARCOS GARCIA in the Conception Mountains, but the General escaped "by the skin of his teeth."....The ornaments and sacred vessels belonging to the parish church of San Geronimo were found in the San Diego Mountains, the Cuban leaders having guarded them carefully until now....The numbers of *presentados* increases daily, and Puerto Principe is filled to overflowing....DOMINGO GUIRAL, the ex-member of the Cuban Congress, and Ex-Secretary of Gen. YGNACIO AGRAMONTE, is now an inmate of the jail at Puerto Principe, as much to prevent his being killed by his countrymen as to hold him to answer the charges of DON FRANCISCO DE QUESADA, (an uncle of Gen. QUESADA's, who surrendered a few days ago,) who accuses GUIRAL of having assassinated his (QUESADA's) son ELOY. He hanged a certain MIGUEL BETANCOURT at the same time, all because the two young men tried to surrender to the Spaniards....A proclamation, signed by ladies, has been circulated extensively throughout the Central and Eastern Departments. They style themselves "Amazons of Free Cuba," and the fair ones call on their country women to fly to arms and organize a force like the Amazons of Rome and South America, and save through their valor and efforts the endangered independence of Cuba, so as to shame those of their male countrymen who are doing everything except fighting. That this plan is unrealizable is certain; but it is equally certain that hundreds and thousands of Cuban ladies would be ready to offer their lives to secure independence of the isle....The sister of the Cuban leader, PANCHO VEGA, Mrs. JOAQUINA LASTRA, a sister of President CESPEDES, the one who danced the Zapateo on the first Spanish flag captured by the Cubans, and Miss CARIDAD AGUILERA, a daughter of Vice-President AGUILERA, were captured near Manzanilla. PANCHO VEGA was also captured and executed.

QUASIMODO.

## MADISON UNIVERSITY.

### Close of the Commencement Exercises—The Alumni Dinner—Donations and Gifts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871.

The Commencement in the College took place today, and after forming the usual grand procession of the Faculty, University Boards, Alumni, students, strangers and citizens, under the direction of Col. BONNEY, Grand Marshal, and led by the inspiring strains of the Utica Brass Band, it marched in stately dignity about a mile to the Alumni Hall, where was held the following order of exercises:

Greek Salutatory—Geo. F. Arnold, Chicago, Ill.
Oration—"The Poetry of Science," Gates S. Comstock, East Hamilton.
Oration—"The Treaty of Washington," Wardwell Beach, Hamilton.
Oration—"The Reign of Prejudice," Charles B. Perkins, Newburyport, Mass.
Oration—"Ought the State to Educate?" Alexander Peloubet, Newark, N. J.
Oration—"The Elements of Our National Growth," Daniel Rogers, Pittsburg, N. H.
Oration—"The True Glory of Nations," E. Fayette Smith, Hamilton.
Philosophical Oration—"Rust and Use," Woodley W. Campbell, Busti.
Classical Oration—"Perfect Liberty," Leonard J. Dean, Morrisville.
Valedictory oration and addresses.

The valedictorian, Mr. PHILO W. SACKETT, having died since the programme was arranged, his name was called, in its order, when a brief but solemn silence followed, only broken by President DODGE, who, in a few well-chosen words, announced the fact, and paid a touching tribute to the virtues and attainments of the deceased Senior. The various degrees in course were then conferred, and the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. WM. WARD, of Assam, missionary, Rev. MILES J. KNOWLTON, Ningpoo, China, and Rev. GEO. J. JOHNSON, St. Louis. The Alumni dinner was prepared by the ladies of Hamilton, as a compliment to the visitors in attendance upon the anniversary of their Alma Mater. It was a bounteous and brilliant occasion, giving much enjoyment to all. Sparkling speeches were made by James B. Colgate, Rev. Dr. Burchard, Rev. Van Meter, of New-York; President Dodge, Dr. Green, of Brown University; Dr. Arnold, of Chicago; Dr. Avery, of Hamilton; Dr. Morse, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Clark, of Ballston Spa; United States Senator Osborne, of Florida; Rev. Geo. N. Lasher, of Trenton; Col. Morgan L. Smith, of Newark, N. J., and Judge Baldwin, of Indiana, who, in his speech, said he would give five hundred dollars for prizes to be awarded for the best classical essays hereafter, in the Sophomore Class—a substantial evidence of his interest in the welfare of his Alma Mater. Other speeches were made by divines and others, until nearly 5 o'clock, when the meeting sang the Doxology and adjourned.

This evening a goodly company filled the house of President DODGE to attend the annual levee. Mrs. DODGE received the guests in a most graceful and pleasing manner. President DODGE relaxed much from his customary gravity, and bestowed a cheerful smile and cordial greeting upon all.

Among the gifts promised at the Alumni dinner is one by Col. MORGAN L. SMITH, of Newark, N. J., who is a very liberal patron already. He is to give an elegant silver cup to the first baby born unto a member of the present Graduated Class.

### Death of Mrs. Burnside.

*From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 3.*

We regret to record the death of Mrs. RACHEL B. BURNSIDE, the widow of Judge JAS. BURNSIDE, and eldest daughter of Senator CAMERON, which took place at Harrisburg at an early hour this morning. Mrs. BURNSIDE was held in the highest esteem in her large circle of relatives and friends, as one who illustrated in a peculiar degree the graces and virtues of an exalted Christian womanhood. Beloved and respected by all who knew her, she has succumbed to a lingering disease, whose last stages have been made easier by the gratification of an earnest longing for the return of a much-loved sister. Mrs. WAYNE MCVEIGH reached home, from her sojourn with her husband in Constantinople, only in time to sooth the dying hours of her elder sister. Mrs. BURNSIDE's refined and gentle manners, her cordial hospitalities, her nobleness of character and purity of spirit are all remembered now to deepen the sorrow with which the sad tidings of her death will be received by all who were privileged to know her, and to increase the genuine sympathy which will be felt for her aged parents who survive to mourn her loss. Mrs. BURNSIDE was about forty-six years of age, and leaves three children.

### Mayor Hall and the Italian Procession.

A committee of Italians called at the Mayor's office, yesterday, to extend him a verbal invitation to review the Italian procession on the 25th inst. The Committee was informed that the Mayor was not in, and the members of the Committee withdrew and drafted a written invitation, with which they returned about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and, on being again informed that the Mayor was not in his office, they left the invitation to be delivered to him.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale of villa plots at Inglewood, Queens County, Long Island, near Jamaica, the property belonging to the Wood Estate, sold by order of Executors, conducted, on Thursday, Aug. 3, by JOHNSON & MILLER, was very largely attended, and the result achieved a highly satisfactory one. In all, 34 plots, containing about 120 acres, were disposed of; or something over half the land offered, while the aggregate of the sale reached the sum of $36,507 16. The remainder of the property will be sold on Thursday of next week, Aug. 10. The purchasers at Thursday's auction were as follows: L. F. Pratt, S. I. Sharpley, J. D. McClellan, M. S. Clapp, Solomon Kats, Peter Hanlon, A. T. Wyckoff, E. A. Thurston, Peter Burke, A. J. Stevens, L. Clowes, W. Williams, W. Woodworth, J. Wicks, H. Longley, T. Clapp, F. O'Brien, J. C. Hendrickson, F. O. Thorn, John Patterson and S. W. Bronson. For the prices per plot and acre obtained, reference is made to the detailed report appended. At the Exchange yesterday, Aug. 4, no business was transacted.

### Suburban Sales, Thursday, Aug. 3.

INGLEWOOD, QUEENS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.

*By Johnson & Miller.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Plot No. 45, 5 324-1000 acres, $800 per acre | $4,259 |
| Plot No. 44, 5 764-1000 acres, $430 per acre | 2,487 |
| Plot No. 46, 3 190-1000 acres, $470 per acre | 1,499 |
| Plot No. 37, 6 28-1000 acres, $330 per acre | 1,989 |
| Plot No. 39, 8 319-1000 acres, $460 per acre | 2,446 |
| Plot No. 30, 3 44-1000 acres, $314 per acre | 955 |
| Plots Nos. 31 and 32, 8 349-1000 acres, $300 per acre | 1,804 |
| Plots Nos. 18 and 19, 7 174-1000 acres, $300 per acre | 2,152 |
| Plot No. 24, 3 44-1000 acres, $290 per acre | 882 |
| Plot No. 25, 3 574-1000 acres, $300 per acre | 1,072 |
| Plots Nos. 13 and 3, 8 322-1000 acres, $300 per acre | 1,146 |
| Plot No. 1, 8 830-1000 acres, $250 per acre | 2,207 |
| Plot No. 2, 9 730-1000 acres, $250 per acre | 2,432 |
| Plot No. 7, 2 225-1000 acres, $295 per acre | 656 |
| Plot No. 5, 2 180-1000 acres, $265 per acre | 577 |
| Plot No. 6, 2 180-1000 acres, $250 per acre | 545 |
| Plot No. 4, 4 18-1000 acres, $270 per acre | 1,084 |
| Plot No. 12, 2 225-1000 acres, $295 per acre | 656 |
| Plots Nos. 11, 10 and 9, 8 301-1000 acres, $285 per acre | 2,366 |
| Plot No. 15, 2 964-1000 acres, $250 per acre | 740 |
| Plots Nos. 16 and 17, 6 28-1000 acres, $255 per acre | 1,537 |
| Plot No. 14, 4 789-1000 acres, $240 per acre | 1,127 |
| Plot No. 23, 3 44-1000 acres, $270 per acre | 821 |
| Plot No. 22, 2 984-1000 acres, $245 per acre | 731 |
| Plots Nos. 21 and 20, 6 959-1000 acres, $240 per acre | 1,670 |
| Plot No. 36, 3 24-1000 acres, $275 per acre | 887 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot No. 311 West 46th-st., together with gas-fixtures, parlor mirrors and shades. The house is built in the best manner, in perfect order, contains all the modern improvements, independent walls, bay windows, &c., &c.; possession within twenty days; furniture can be purchased at a valuation if desired. If not sold at private sale by Sept. 7, next, will be peremptorily sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on that day, by the undersigned. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY solicit the general charge of estates in New-York City.
L. J. HOWE,
H. W. FOWLER,
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.
HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the first-class four-story Dorchester stone-front house, No. 566 Madison-av., between 54th and 55th-sts. Finished entirely in hard wood; house 25x55. Price, $50,000. Inquire of the owner on the premises, or at No. 565 Madison-av. of J. C. SARES.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 718 Broadway, offers for lease the corner store and basement No. 76 6th-av.; $1,200 per annum; no liquor.

Also, basement store, rear room and hall-way at No. 46 Hudson-st.; $400 per annum. Also rooms and bedrooms, $5 to $15; also, work-shop, $5.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

## Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT PRIVATE SALE ON HUDSON, above Poughkeepsie, magnificent large country seat, fine house, barns, groves, lawns, meadows, drives, splendid woods, mountain and river views unsurpassed. Terms low and easy. Address Box No. 297, Saratoga Springs.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—WARD & OGDEN are now arranging their Fall list of dwellings to let, and would request all parties who contemplate renting their premises for the Winter, or longer, to leave with them a full description of the same, in order to obtain responsible and respectable tenants, an extensive list of which they keep at their offices.

N. B.—No brokerage charged, unless a satisfactory tenant is obtained. Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-sq.

TO RENT—AT PASSAIC BRIDGE, N. J., ON the Passaic River, two minutes' walk from depot, (forty-five minutes from foot of Chambers-st.,) a large stone house; completely furnished, all modern improvements, with barn, carriage-house; ice-house filled; boat and boat-house, and seven acres of land; to a careful and responsible tenant this place will be rented for $750 till May 1, next. Apply at office to W. N. CRANE, Nos. 138 and 140 Grand-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON EAST 47TH-ST., near 5th-av., a first-class four-story house, full size; also, several first-class houses in desirable locations, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st.; possession immediately. Apply to PARIS G. CLARK, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE, ELIGIBLE STORE, NO. 137 8th-st., near Broadway, with large show-window; rent moderate; term to suit. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 6.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREAT ADJOURNED SALE.
FREE EXCURSION, FINE MUSIC, &c.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

AFTER A BRILLIANT SALE

of about 100 acres of the magnificent estate of Sarah R. Wood, late wife of

Col. A. M. WOOD,

the Executors, owing to the lateness of the hour and the large area of land to be walked over, directed their auctioneers,

JOHNSON & MILLER,

to adjourn the sale until

THURSDAY, Aug. 10,

at 1 o'clock, on the premises,

INGLESIDE, QUEENS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND,

when the remaining and best portion of the property, embracing about eighty acres, will positively and absolutely be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of price.

THE BEST FARM and GARDEN LAND on LONG ISLAND will be sold at the adjourned sale, together with ONE GOOD HOUSE AND NUMEROUS OUT-BUILDINGS.

Many of the plots are admirably situated for villa sites, having views, &c.

FREE EXCURSION-TRAIN, stopping at Jamaica for passengers, and leaving New-York, via James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRAFULLA'S BAND. SPLENDID COLLATION on arrival, under full charge of Wm. H. Weeks, Esq., caterer.

Free tickets at office of
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., and No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

STRAW GOODS.—PARTIES WITH CAPItal to start a case house in New-York, can hear of an experienced and competent man East, with nice shop in running order, to manufacture straw goods, (either men's and boys' or ladies',) by addressing, with real name, STRAW GOODS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for three days, stating place for interview.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

## MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

WANTED—POSITIONS BY TWO COMpetent organists; also, an experienced choir director and teacher of church classes, training choirs, Sabbath-schools, &c. Address B. L. C., care of J. W. Willard & Co., No. 109 Bleecker-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A splendid water power, near New-York, with land, mills, tenements, &c., sufficient for a large business; or, will put the property at a low valuation as stock into some good manufacturing concern. Inquire of M. A. RULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.
THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 27, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on 1st August, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.
CAPITAL........$200,000
SURPLUS........180,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President.
JOHN S. HARBERGER, Cashier.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from tax) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th prox.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly Dividend of (2¼) Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st instant, and opened Aug. 2.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
8TH MONTH, 1ST, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per share, free of tax, was this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 7th instant. Transfer-books closed till that date.
DAVID J. BLAUVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.
W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared payable on TUESDAY, 8th inst., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

REMOVAL.

HUGH B. JACKSON

HAS REMOVED

TO HIS NEW STORE,

NO. 182 5TH-AV.,

BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.

## AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.
WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES M. NELSON, Trustees.
JULY 8, 1871.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of LATHROP, CADY & BURTIS, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the Court made herein, dated 27th day of July, 1871, we, the assignees of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-rooms No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, the remaining assets of said estate, consisting of book accounts, notes, &c., catalogues of which may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK and O. K. KING, Assignees, &c.
C. W. BANGS, Attorney, &c., No. 137 Broadway.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY A. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 5, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
800 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
384 half boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
749 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing ex *Parthia*.
500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons ex *Anglia*.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, Wainscoting, Furniture-tops, &c., in exact representation of all foreign marbles; elegant designs black marble, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,289 Broadway. Branch warerooms No. 413 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleising Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 223 W estist-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

## FOREIGN HOTELS.

SCOTLAND, GLASGOW.—COTE'S Hanover Hotel is replete with every home comfort and accommodation for families and gentlemen; moderate fixed tariff, including servants, or by the week at reduced rates; ladies' coffee-room, private parlors, baths, billiards, &c.

## INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 56 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 13. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations, for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 38 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE,
For young ladies. French, language of the school, Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.

THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING school, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—a boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 53 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

## INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 575 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

EDUCATIONAL.

Parents wishing to place a daughter of 12 or 14 to reside in a small Christian family of culture and refinement for the purpose of conscientious care and true education, may learn of such an opportunity in one of the most pleasant homes within one hour's ride of this City, where the mother would gladly associate one or two acceptable misses with her own daughter, whom she desires to guide and instruct herself; best of references; liberal remuneration expected. Address Mrs. WILSON, office of the *Evangelist*.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOM for LADIES, reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Call on or address Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1848. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 13.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

## TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A LADY OF refinement and superior scholarship, having spent many years in the exercise of her vocation, seeks occupation either as teacher or governess for a brief period only. Her acquirements are English, French (which she speaks) and Latin. Emolument not a consideration. A comfortable and refined home is, however, a desideratum. Unequivocal references. Address at once INSTRUCTION, No. 77 Christopher-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—TO SUPPLY VAcancies in *Public Schools, Academies, and Female Seminaries* in the different States. Send for *Mutual Plan.* Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL of an academy or high school, by a graduate of Harvard University, who can furnish first-class references as to experience, education and character. Please address Post-office Box No. 4,316, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A RESIDENT TUTOR FOR A class of boys a short distance from the City. Address, stating qualifications and giving references, Box No. 2,223, New-York Post-office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a Protestant young woman; very respectable; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant and bring it up by the bottle; or chamber-maid and seamstress; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman to cook, wash and iron; City reference. Apply at No. 305 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, to go out Wednesdays and Thursdays steady; can do fine washing and ironing, puffing and fluting, by hand and machine, in the neatest manner. Apply at No. 1,544 3d-av., near 87th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, THORoughly-competent Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family. Call or address No. 35 West 4th-st., over the plumber's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE girl to do cooking or general house-work; is a reliable and economical servant, excellent cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best of references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper to a lady or gentleman by a middle-aged German widow lady; speaks French and Portuguese, but no English. Address E. T., Box No. 361 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 363 West 51st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, CHAMber-work or waitress, or general house-work; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 427 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to take care of a child to wet nurse at her own house. Call at No. 314 Mott-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; can be seen for two days. Call at the Infants' Home, Lexington-av. and 51st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN hotel or Summer boarding-house, or to attend bar by a smart, respectable young man; an American; well recommended. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant; good driver and groom; understands milking, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place, near the City.—Apply to T. BAILEY, No. 115 Worth-st.

## HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to the ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to do general house-work, must be a good cook, in a private family. Apply at No. 263 East 20th-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCIS J. FREEL, as guardian, &c., of JAMES J. GRAY, an infant, against HENRIETTA PAYNE, Helen M. Morgan, Richard B. Westbrook, Sereno N. Smith, William H. Hassard, William Cahill, Julia Peck.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, July 6, 1871.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy22-law6wSa* No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30 day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871.
PETER BRUNER,
KATE BRUNER,
FREDERICK BOHDE,
J. R. FLANAGAN,
ap29-law6mSa* Executors.

## PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT of Congress, approved 20th of April, 1871, making an appropriation for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, and capable of being transported from port to port, detailed plans, accompanied with specifications, for a dock of sufficient dimensions and strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, sixty-five (65) feet wide, and of six thousand (6,000) tons displacement, will be received by the Department until 12 o'clock on the 15th day of August, 1871. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1871.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR a Floating Iron Dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, will be ready for examination at the Navy Department by all those who may desire to bid for building said dock, on the 5th of September, and remain subject to inspection for ninety days from said date.

## FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE—THE congregation will worship on SUNDAY MORNING in Grace Church, and in the EVENING in the Chapel on East 14th-st. Sermon by Rev. W. T. EGBERT. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal, Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. M. SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts., Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor.—Rev. JOHN S. HAUGH will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. STILLMAN at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Experience-meeting every Saturday evening. Seats free. Strangers and all others are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORner 53d-st.—This church will be open every SUNDAY throughout the Summer. The Rector, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, will preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 6, after which the holy communion will be administered. Service commences at 10½ o'clock, evening prayers at 4 o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL ANTLIFF, GENERAL Missionary Secretary of the English Primitive Methodist Conference, will preach in the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, (kindly lent) SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Public meeting in same church MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock; addresses by Revs. Dr. ARMITAGE and S. ANTLIFF.

THE NEW SEAMAN'S CHAPEL OF the P. E. Church, No. 365 West-st., between 10 Bay and Morton sts., will be opened for Divine service on SUNDAY, 6th inst., services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seamen, boatmen, and others are earnestly invited to attend. Rev. H. B. ROBERTS, Pastor.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—*The Duty of the Christian Church of this City, in View of Present Official Corruption in High Places.*

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services 1871. Holy Communion every SUNDAY at 7 o'clock A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Rev. JOS. DIXON, D. D., of Augusta, Ga., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

"QUIET RESTING PLACES," WITH some remarks on the ferry explosion, will be the subject of discourse by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 8 Greene-st., to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Collection in aid of the sufferers and boatmen.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ A. M. In the EVENING by Prof. J. B. R. WILCOX, as lecturing agent of the American Peace Society, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

AT THE WILLETT-STREET M. E. Church, near Grand-st., New-York City—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½, by Rev. JOHN COCHRAN, of Brooklyn, and at 7½ by the Pastor, JOHN S. HAUGH. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Young men's meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats all free and comfortable.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening reference will be had to the explosion of the steam-boat *Westfield*. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder BARNARD MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *Conditional Prophecy*. All interested to hear the truth on this subject are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts., will be open on SABBATH, Aug. 6.—Preaching at 10½ and 3½ o'clock by Rev. SAMUEL H. GRAHAM, Pastor elect. Preaching may be expected in this Church every SABBATH during the Summer months.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker, corner Morton st., Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., Pastor.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Baptism at the close of evening service. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE OF Albany Bethel) will preach (D. V.) SUNDAY at the Seamen's Mission, Water-st., corner of Dover st., at 3 P. M., on *The Antidote for Fear*. Mr. MILES will also speak at the public meeting at the Mission THIS EVENING.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Divine worship will be resumed on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. WILLIAM BARNARD, D. D., will occupy the pulpit morning and evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the chapel of the institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service in this church SUNDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., morning and evening.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES W. HORNE. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Classes at 9 A. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. D. BROWN, Presiding Elder, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. OAKLEY. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY ASTEN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lord's Supper, 3 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Wednesday evening prayer-meeting at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service, sermon and the holy communion administered in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING next at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Service of Song SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. J. R. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington av.—Preaching services on SABBATH, both MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock by Rev. Mr. GAMBLE, of Princeton.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Rev. J. L. M. CURRY, D. D., of Richmond, Va., will preach on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. E. HOPPER, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats all free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Revival prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

REV. G. H. BALL, EDITOR OF THE *Baptist Union* of New-York, will preach, SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, in the Morning Star Hall, No. 130 West 34th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 3½ P. M.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH UNIversalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Westfield Disaster*. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. SAMUEL T. WILSON, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., will (D. V.) officiate in the Fourth Presbyterian Church in 34th-st., Rev. Dr. Thomson, on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD HAWES, of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. A. D. VAIL, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st. Sunday services during Summer at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open every Sunday this Summer. Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., is expected to preach SUNDAY, at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

REV. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., OF Buffalo, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., during the month of August. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY MORNINGS only during the month of August. Strangers in the City specially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER-MEETING THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Union prayer-meeting daily from 4 to 5 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Divine service and sermon on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 3D-st., west of 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. D. M. REEVES, of Boston.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Preaching, 10½ A. M.; Sunday-school 2½ and preaching at 7½ P. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

## MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, half price; Lace Cloaks and Lace Shawls; Children's Hats; Feathers, Flowers, Sailor Hats, Traveling Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Cut this out.

## COAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COAL AND Wood office, No. 42 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., the most reliable place in the City to get a good article; full weight warranted or forfeit coal.
J. W. HICKEY, Office Agent.

## MACHINERY.

FACTORY TO LEASE.—ENGINE FIFTY-horse power; water front. Inquire on the premises of J. W. WINANTS, corner of Washington and South 5th sts., Jersey City, from 10 to 11 A. M.

## SHIPPING.

### ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| "EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS. |
|---|---|
| Columbia......Sat., Aug. 5 | Dacian......Wed., Aug. 9 |
| Anglia......Sat., Aug. 12 | Assyria......Wed., Aug. 16 |
| Australia......Sat., Aug. 19 | Alexandria......Wed., Aug. 23 |
| Britannia......Sat., Aug. 26 | Iowa......Wed., Aug. 30 |

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon. Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry: First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

### CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5 |
| Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19 |
| Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16 | Samaria, Tuesday, Aug. 22 |
| China, Wednesday, Aug. 23 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26 |
| Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30 | Siberia, Tuesday, Aug. 29 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

| Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships. |
|---|---|
| Cabin......$130, gold. | Cabin......$100, gold. |
| Second cabin......80, gold. | Second cabin......80, gold. |

Return tickets, cabin......$250 and $220, gold.
Second cabin......150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

| | |
|---|---|
| First cabin......$80, gold. | Steerage......$30, currency. |

Return tickets......$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA** embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. SATURDAY, Aug. 5. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VILLE DE PARIS | SURMONT | Saturday, Aug. 12 |
| PEREIRE | DAURE | Saturday, Aug. 26 |
| LAFAYETTE | ROUSSAN | Saturday, Sept. 9 |
| ST. LAURENT | LEMARIE | Saturday, Sept. 23 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Cabin......$140 | Second Cabin......$75 |

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

### NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London Direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M. BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

### INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency. |
|---|---|
| First cabin......$75 | Steerage......$30 |
| To London......80 | To London......35 |
| To Paris......90 | To Paris......38 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS......Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. ——......Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN Aug. 30.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Sept. 6.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN Sept. 13.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER......Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

### U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Aug. 10
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......Aug. 17
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS......Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

**HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.**—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Wednesday, Aug. 16
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Tuesday, Sept. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

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| C. D. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE, |
| Agent A. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R., |
| No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway. |

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 12.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**—Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained, by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

### FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

### TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

### EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING

### New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$20,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

### Montclair Railway

OF

### NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

### TURNER BROTHERS,

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|---|---|---|
| M. C. Turner,<br>T. C. Turner,<br>J. Turner,<br>R. Turner, | BANKERS, | A. Turner,<br>G. M. Turner,<br>J. S. Decker. |

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

### VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

### BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

### FIRST MORTGAGE AND EQUIPMENT

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

For sale by A. L. HATCH, Financial Agent of the Company, No. 32 Pine-st.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA LAND GRANT R. R. 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY DO.

NEWARK AND ORANGE, GUARANTEED BY N. J. R. R. & T. COMPANY.

Also,

200,000 NEW-YORK STATE CITY AND TOWN BONDS, 7 PER CENT.,

For sale by

O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO. No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

## FINANCIAL.

### PROPOSALS

FOR THE

### WATER LOAN

OF THE

### CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST

### IN GOLD,

AT

### FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,

AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, for the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxable valuation of real estate...... | $63,515,713 00 |
| Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870...... | 40,565,100 00 |
| Total taxable property...... | $104,080,813 00 |
| Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan...... | $5,481,662 00 |
| Total value...... | $109,562,475 00 |

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876...... | $500,000 00 |
| To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,664 07. | |
| 2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for...... | 600,000 00 |
| To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $283,478 34. | |
| In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000. | |
| 3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for...... | 300,000 00 |
| To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31. | |
| In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $ 5,000. | |
| 4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to...... | 1,560,000 00 |
| Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn......$1,000,000 | |
| There is cash on hand...... 325,000 | —1,325,000 00 |
| Leaving the actual floating debt, say.... | 235,000 00 |

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, NO. 48 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH. McKINLAY, } Agents.

**IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS** of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 129 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD** of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary. WM. MULLIGAN, President.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

## FINANCIAL.

### FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

### ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

### TANNER & CO.,

Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

### EIGHT PER CENT.

### First Mortgage Bonds

### MOBILE & MONTGOMERY

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Indorsed by State of Alabama.

PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $12,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

### SOUTTER & CO.,

NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

### MAYSVILLE & LEXINGTON RR.

FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR

### 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in 1890, at Bank of America, New-York.

Only Ten Thousand Dollars per mile.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE COST.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We offer the balance of this loan (only $300,000) at 90 and accrued interest, and have NO HESITATION in recommending the bonds as good BEYOND QUESTION.

### J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,

NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.

OFFICE OF THE

### GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 BROADWAY, July 18, 1871.

At the annual election for Directors held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.

| | |
|---|---|
| FRED. SCHUCHARDT, | SAMUEL M. BECKLEY, |
| ADRAIN ISELIN, | ALEXR. M. AGNEW, |
| EDW. BURCKHARDT, | R. L. SCHIEFFELIN, |
| JAMES W. BEEKMAN, | WM. H. GEBHARD, |
| WM. BLOODGOOD, | ROBT. STUYVESANT, |
| WM. F. CARY, JR., | JOHN D. BREE, |
| GEORGE A. ROBBINS, | FRALEY C. NIEBUHR, |
| DAVID JONES, | JOHN R. SMITH, |
| J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, | BENJ. T. KISSAM, |
| EDWARD COOPER, | RICH. M. HARISON, |
| WM. D. WADDINGTON, | E. H. AMMIDOWN, |
| MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, | JOHN A. STEWART, |
| JOSIAH H. BURTON, | ALEXR. N. GUNN, |
| JAQUES GUEDIN, | WILLIAM MERTENS. |
| HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH, | |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously re-elected President, and FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, Vice-President. J. R. SMITH, Secretary.

**CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES** First Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, for sale by WM. BAILEY LANG & CO., No. 54 Cliff-st.

DES MOINES VALLEY 8s.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS and MINNESOTA 7s.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND 7s.

MISSOURI PACIFIC 6s.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND 7s.

And other railroad bonds.

CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1871.

**THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE** stock of this Company will be closed from SATURDAY, August 5, 1871, to MONDAY, August 14, 1871. ASHBEL GREEN, President.

## FINANCIAL.

### THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

### FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

### 10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY......$45,719,317
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY......892,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

### ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

### JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

### EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over......$16.000.000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of Three per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date April 15, 1868, to May 15, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers eighteen hundred and thirty-one (1,831) and two thousand and twenty-three (2,023) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers eighteen hundred and forty-five (1,845) and two thousand one hundred and eighty-six (2,186) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 30th day of September, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.

The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, secured by mortgage made to Lebbeus Chapman, Jr., H. V. Poor and J. M. Edmunds, are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of Barlow, Larocque & MacFarland, No. 35 William-st., New-York, on the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, to agree upon such measures as may be proper to secure a foreclosure of this mortgage, and to secure the proper application of the securities in the hands of the Trustees to the payment of the interest in arrears.

CHARLES L. FROST, Committee on Behalf of Bondholders.

### ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS, No. 18 Wall-St.,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD; ALLOW FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1871.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE**ceived until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867.

The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
M. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

**SAFE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.**—Illinois registered 10 per cent. bonds, Missouri County 10 per cent. bonds, Missouri School 10 per cent. bonds, Kansas School 10 per cent. bonds; also other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City. For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—LONG BRANCH AND SEA**-Shore Railroad First Mortgage Coupon Bonds, interest and principal guaranteed by the United Companies of New-Jersey, for sale by GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

**ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE** Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

The partnership heretofore existing between MILLER, LUTHER & CO., at No. 181 Washington-st. and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE J. MILLER retiring, L. M. LUTHER assuming all debts and liabilities of the late concern.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

GEORGE J. MILLER.
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER.
GEORGE F. BOWNE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of L. M. LUTHER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of importers and dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, &c., at No. 181 Washington and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

LAWRENCE M. LUTHER.
GEORGE F. BOWNE.
CHAUNCEY L. ARMSTRONG.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, for the purpose of carrying on the Real Estate and Auction business, at No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH.
HUGH N. CAMP.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM SMITH and JAMES W. SMITH, of the City of New-York, State of New-York, under the firm of WILLIAM SMITH & CO., was dissolved on the 1st day of May, 1866, by mutual consent, the interest of the said WILLIAM SMITH having been purchased by WILBUR F. SMITH. All debts owing the said partnership are to be received by the said JAMES W. and WILBUR F. SMITH, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.

WILLIAM SMITH,
JAMES W. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

The business is and will continue to be carried on by JAMES W. SMITH and WILBUR F. SMITH.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing between us under the style of WILLIAM GRAY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM GRAY,
WILLIAM GRAY, JR.

BOSTON, Aug. 1, 1871.

The sale in New-York of goods manufactured by the Atlantic Cotton Mills will be continued by

WILLIAM GRAY, JR.

BOSTON, Aug. 1, 1871.

## DRY GOODS.

**GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.**—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 3d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

**BARGAINS AT NO. 103 CHAMBERS**-st.—Hop Bagging, Burlaps, Bag Canvas, Bag Lining, Buckrams, Plush for Slippers, English Tapestry Carpets, $1 05; Mattings, 25c.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**TROTTER FOR SALE.—A VERY STYL**ish dark brown horse, 14¾ hands high; sound, kind and free driver; can trot in 2:45; also, road wagon. Apply at private stable, No. 156 East 35th-st., near Lexington-av.

**SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE**—IS eight years old, 46 inches high, sound and kind; can be used by a child six years old; will sell only to private party. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

**FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BLACK MARE**, very fast, 15 hands high, 8 years old, suitable for a lady to drive and for the road. Apply at WRIGHT'S stable, No. 790 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

**AN EXCELLENT LOT ON MICHIGAN**-av., Chicago, Ill., to exchange for a single horse or a pair of horses and carriage. Address No. 139 East 21st-st., or call after 4 o'clock.

**FOR SALE.—A FINE HORSE, COAL-CART** and harness. Inquire at No. 444 West 27th-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE.—A MARE, EIGHT YEARS OLD**, 16½ hands high; will pull forty hundred any place. Inquire at No. 150 Rivington-st., until sold.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**AT NO. 49 EAST 19TH-ST.**—WITH OR without board, permanently or transiently, an elegant parlor and two bedrooms, en suite, on first floor; baths and closets adjoining; Summer prices.

**NO. 123 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN** 4th and Lexington avs.—Neatly furnished rooms, without board; family private; gas, bath, &c.; references exchanged.

**NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.**—BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway—Large pleasant rooms, with board, en suite or single, to a family or gentleman; references exchanged.

**HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE** a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

**NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.**—SPACIOUS rooms with superior board, for families and gentlemen. References required.

**A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GEN**tlemen. First-class house and location. Rent $3 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

**NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.**—FIRST-CLASS house and board; rates reasonable; references exchanged.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### LAKE MOHONK,

(PALTZ POINT,)

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

This new and remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic sea-board. Air cool and bracing. No liquors and no gambling. Board $10 to $15 per week. Erie Railroad cars leave New-York for Lake at 8 A. M. and 4¼ P. M. For circulars, address Lake Mohonk House, New-Paltz, Ulster County, New-York.

ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

**PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATS**-KILL.—Open June 10. House new, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD AT HUDSON,** nearly opposite Catskill on the Hudson River, and in sight of the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts; entire second floor, five rooms, with modern conveniences; ready 17th of August; no other boarders. For particulars, address P. O. Box No. 25, Hudson, N. Y. New-York City references given if required.

**SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMIN**ary, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus. S. T. FROST, A. M.

**BOARD AT CORNWALL.**—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

## RAILROADS.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

### SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

### LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### Mutual Benefit Savings Bank,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK.

INTEREST at the rate of six per cent. per annum commences on the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS interest (four per cent.) allowed on DAILY BALANCES. Checks in this department pass through the Clearing-house.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued bearing interest until surrendered—a convenient form of deposit for persons traveling.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

One dollar will commence an account.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

### BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE,
EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

### SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

ASTOR-PLACE.

NOTICE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st of August.

N. B.—Deposits made up to the 10th of August will draw interest from the 1st.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

### UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $5,510,386 14.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Louis M. Oberhofer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT A. FISHER, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert A. Fisher, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

aul-law3wSa*

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS OF

THIS GREAT SUCCESS MUST BE WITHDRAWN in consequence of the FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS THEATRE of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and HER NEW COMPANY. MONDAY, AUG. 14.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK AND GREAT SUCCESS.

JOHNNY ALLEN.

The popular comedian and Dutch character actor.

EVERY EVENING AS SCHNEIDER, In McClosky's great drama of SCHNEIDER, OR DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.

Matinee SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY, LAST MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8, OF ACROSS THE CONTINENT. OLIVER DOUD BYRON, as JOE FERRIS, Supported by a powerful cast.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE—LOTTA.

WILL REOPEN MONDAY, AUG. 14, with LOTTA, in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE ONLY MATINEE, TODAY AT 2 P. M. Positively last night of TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BOB BRIERLY......GEO. C. BONIFACE
MAY EDWARDS......Miss GUSSIE DE FORREST

TODAY AT 2 P. M. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

### TERRACE GARDEN.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

DANCING AT JULLIEN'S TO-NIGHT. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Aug. 5. GRAND EXTRA CONCERT, and, by general request, Bal de Ete. Dancing to Jullien's orchestra. Admission, 50 cents.

### CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

## THE TURF.

### LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK AUGUST MEETING, Commencing TUESDAY, Aug. 1, and continuing five days.

Steamers JESSE HOYT and PLYMOUTH ROCK leave New-York at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.; returning, connect at Sandy Hook with trains leaving immediately after the races, landing passengers in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare from Long Branch to the course and return, by New-Jersey Southern Railroad, twenty-five cents. WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

## EXCURSIONS.

**FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PAR**TIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Aldersey Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

## STEAMBOATS.

### HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 2, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

**$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY** LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

**PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.**—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

**AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.**—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

**THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN** in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, 2d...3:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 2d...3:00 P. M. |
| Thursday, 3d....3:00 A. M. | Thursday, 3d....3:30 P. M. |
| Friday, 4th......3:00 A. M. | Friday, 4th......4:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 5th....4:00 P. M. | Monday, 7th.....7:00 A. M. |
| Monday, 7th.....1:30 P. M. | Tuesday, 8th....8:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 8th....2:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 9th..9:00 A. M. |

**SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.**—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, 2d. 3:30 P. M. | Wednesday, 2d. 6:45 A. M. |
| Thursday, 3d.... 4:30 P. M. | Thursday, 3d.... 7:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 5th...11:00 A. M. | Friday, 4th...... 7:00 A. M. |
| Sunday, 6th.... 8:00 A. M. | Saturday, 5th.... 5:30 P. M. |
| Monday, 7th.... 8:00 A. M. | Sunday, 6th...... 6:00 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 8th.... 9:00 A. M. | Monday, 7th......12:30 P. M. |

**REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT** for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., Christopher-st., North River, 8:30, and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' celebrated brass and cotillion band will accompany the excursion.

**SUNDAY BOAT TO GLEN COVE.**—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, Aug. 7, at 9:30 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 2:30; Glen Cove, 3:15 P. M. Townsend's Grove, at Glenwood, free of charge.

**A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN** COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

**ALBANY AND TROY LINE**—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

**DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN**, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 13; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

**DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.**—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $6.

**THE MARY POWELL FROM VES**TRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:00; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

**SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY**—From Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) connecting at above places MONDAY MORNING with express-trains for the North-west. Through tickets issued.

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR** Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Hyde Park, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

**FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.**—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:30 A. M.

**TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## STATIONERY.

**SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRIN**ters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

# THE DISASTER.

## Continuation of the Government Investigation.

## Additional Testimony of Experts.

### A Defective Gauge and Safety Valve the Cause.

### Result of Passenger-Boat Inspection During this Year.

The investigation before the Board of Steam-boat Inspectors, into the cause of the explosion of the *Westfield's* boiler, was continued yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court-room. A number of experts were examined, as on the previous days, and some very important information was elicited. Mr. William J. Lighthall was recalled by the counsel for the Ferry Company, to explain some portions of his testimony relative to the crack in the boiler. Mr. Martin, the Chief engineer of the Union Ferry Company, testified to observing the fracture mentioned by other witnesses, and spoke of finding incorrect gauges in the course of his experience as an engineer. Mr. Joseph Perry, the local inspector at Philadelphia, thought that the crack in the boiler had increased since the hydrostatic test had been applied, and possibly that might have increased the fissure. He said that, if he had inspected that boiler, knowing it to be nine years old, he would have allowed thirty pounds. Thomas Connolly, the engineer, who was on the *Westfield* when it was inspected, testified that he moved the weights on the valve, and put them back to their old mark when the inspection was over. Mr. Mathews made an explanation of the manner in which Robinson came by his certificate. His name is not Robinson, but Robertson, and as such is recorded on the books. He was examined six years ago by Mr. Renwick, and given a certificate, which was renewed from time to time without a re-examination, as it is not customary to re-examine, unless the engineer has committed some act which will cause his license to be revoked. Mr. Franklin, who built the boiler in 1861, said that it was constructed to carry forty pounds, and he presumed that the boiler was worn out. Mr. Rubbock, who had made three several examinations of the boiler, gave it as his opinion that there was at least fifty pounds pressure at the time of the explosion; that the valve-stem had become impaired by the working of the boat, so that a shoulder had been formed which prevented its free motion, and consequently it did not rise from its seat far enough to relieve the boiler; also that the gauge was lubricated as far as twenty-seven, and that beyond that point it was so obstructed by foreign matter as not to record beyond twenty-nine at the furthest. Mr. Lubbock said that he believed that the engineer thought that he had no more than twenty-seven pounds of steam on his boiler when it exploded. Mr. Williams, of Philadelphia, thought that the explosion was due to unequal expansion. Jefferson Young attributed the explosio n t low water.

This afternoon Mr. Belknap will cause the gauge of the *Westfield* to be thoroughly examined, with a view to see if the theories of its obstruction are correct. He will also have the Government valve and that belonging to the boat tested, and make an examination of the iron to show its tensile strain. This is in accordance with the following order:

Office of U. S. Inspector Steamboats, }
Second District. }

I desire that you would at once proceed to make a careful and thorough test of the "iron" from different parts of the steamer *Westfield's* boiler, by subjecting it to a tensile strain; and also examine and test the steam gauge in its present position and its connecting pipes. I further desire that you take the "safety valves" from their present position to your works, and test them by steam; and make your report to me with least possible delay. You, (Andrew Fletcher, Esq., of North River Iron Works of New-York City,) are authorized to associate with yourself Messrs. W. W. Vanderbilt and Chas. W. Copeland. Any expenses incurred in this matter will be made satisfactory by me. Very respectfully,

ADDISON LOW,
Supervising Inspector.

The inspection of the ferry-boats of the Union Ferry Company was completed yesterday, and the old certificates have been removed, but will be replaced in a day or two by new ones. The pressure to which each boiler was subjected was forty pounds hydrostatic, and then twenty-five pounds of steam were allowed; but the Chief Engineer says that the valves are fixed to blow off at from twenty to twenty-five, and there is seldom more than eighteen to twenty pounds, working pressure, used. The inspection was very thorough, and has been pronounced satisfactory.

### The Testimony Taken Yesterday.

The following are the principal points of the testimony taken before the Government Inspectors yesterday:

#### THE CRACK IN THE BOILER.

William J. Lighthall, engineer, who examined the exploded boiler by order of Supervisor Low, was recalled by counsel for the Ferry Company. He said there was a "skin" of good iron outside the crack; an eighteen-inch crack might bear thirty pounds pressure—but he cannot tell how long the crack is, and the longer the crack the less pressure would rupture the boiler; the "skin" of outer iron was about one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and of new material; a good boiler, thirty feet long, would bear 60,000 pounds of steam to the square inch; a hoop an inch wide and a quarter inch thick, ten feet six inches long, fastened with a test machine, should bear 15,000 pounds on a tensile strain, and, if one inch square, would bear 60,000 pounds.

#### ANOTHER EXPERT.

Wm. H. Martin, Chief Engineer of the Union Ferry Company, testified that he examined the exploded boiler; the accident was not caused by scarcity of water; he thought he observed a fracture about fifteen inches long on one of the longitudinal sheets, but it did not go through; the explosion might have commenced there; the iron was of the ordinary quality; the boiler was a good one in every sense of the word; it is good boilers that explode with such terrible results; the weak boilers act as a kind of rent; the break began crosswise on the line of the rivets; the strength of the iron is reduced by riveting; if he didn't know about the sheet being three-quarters cracked through, he wouldn't be afraid of thirty-five pounds pressure on that engine; even with the crack, if the emergency called for it, he wouldn't be afraid of thirty pounds; supposing the rupture began at the crack, thirty-five pounds would cause it; it might rupture with thirty-two pounds; there must have been thirty-two pounds to cause it; have known of gauges such as they had on the *Westfield* to go seven or nine pounds incorrect, sometimes indicating too little, sometimes too much; witness in testing the safety-valves finds some stuck and liable to stick; no later than this morning one of their boats was laid up and examined for leakage of the valve, when it was found the stem was bent; they stick from various causes, and have to be looked after frequently; he wouldn't give four coppers for a steam-gauge to place reliance on them; all he would want if running a boat would be a good safety-valve and four gauge-cocks.

To Mr. Boole—Our certificate allows us thirty pounds, but I instruct the engineer to run at twenty pounds; if I found there was a pressure of thirty pounds, I would reprimand the engineer for disobedience of orders, and if he exceeded the twenty pounds again I would discharge him, it being a matter of great importance; I superintend all the boats; I make them try the valves twice a watch; it is not necessary for the engineer to ask leave to blow off, it is all under his control, and he must use his judgment.

To Counsel for Ferry Owners—The longer the crack the less pressure would burst the boiler; has known of boilers with holes punched through with a hammer and then filled with the flue plugs, bear twenty-five pounds; thinks from where the crack was situated the Inspector could not discover it.

#### TESTIMONY OF A STEAM-BOAT INSPECTOR.

Joseph Perry, United States Local Inspector of Steam-boats at Philadelphia, stated: He had inspected the boiler of the *Westfield*; there was no appearance of want of water; the fracture made by the explosion showed quarter-inch iron; it was thinner around the flues than when first made, but was a quarter-inch at the fracture; it was No. 3 iron; if the iron was sound he would allow thirty-eight pounds pressure to a boiler ten feet diameter and a quarter-inch thick; from the present appearance of the boiler, not knowing of a flaw, he would allow thirty pounds; the outside of the started sheet was perfect; the fracture was inside, and must have been there a considerable time; it could not be discovered by the hydrostatic test put on it; though the boiler stood thirty-four pounds hydrostatic test at the inspection six weeks ago, the crack must have increased since then, and probably thirty pounds hydrostatic pressure would rupture it.

To Counsel for the Owners—The hydrostatic test probably increased the crack, and I do not think there was any excess of steam on when the explosion occurred; I am Inspector since 1852; there is no means known to science for discovering the flaw where it was; if I had inspected that boiler as it looked, knowing it to be nine years old, I would have allowed it thirty pounds.

#### ANOTHER ENGINEER OF THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY COMPANY.

Thomas Connolly, the engineer who ran the *Westfield* when Mr. Mathews inspected her, was next sworn: I am a practical engineer; never served time, but worked repairing old boats some ten or eleven years; I began as an assistant packer on Commodore Vanderbilt's laying-up dock; I was fireman seven years; an assistant engineer on the *Area*, went as water-tender on the Fall River line, *Wyoming, Red Jacket* and others; have been engineer for the present company since 1863, on the *Westfield, Northfield* and *Middletown*; I ran the *Westfield* from last Friday noon to Saturday noon; the other man run her until forty-one minutes past one Sunday morning; before I went off I made my usual tour of inspection on her that morning; she appeared all right; we were allowed to carry twenty-five pounds of steam; on the 12th of June she was inspected; I have been on the *Westfield* every fourth day since then; I never read the new certificate, because I knew the Superintendent's order for twenty-five pounds. Witness here described the manner of the test, stating that he went around with Mr. Mathews while they opened, examined boiler, flues and all the machinery; Mr. Mathews pronounced everything in capital order; I moved the weights on the Government and safety valves' levers, according to Inspector's orders, and put them back to their old marks; the Inspector did not see me secure them with the set screws; he was near enough to see me, and I supposed then he did; I cannot say that he did; the lock was not on the Government valve that I ever saw; I adjusted the valve myself, all alone; I have never seen more than twenty-seven pounds on her; she had as much a few weeks ago, when I had charge of her; I did not read the new certificate, as I said before, but I knew that I was to carry only twenty-five pounds by the Superintendent and Mr. Mathews; I never saw it more than twenty-seven pounds since the last inspection; I would not want to carry more than twenty-seven pounds; I was always under the impression that we were allowed twenty-seven pounds, although the certificate called for twenty-five pounds only; immediately after the inspection, say twenty minutes, we had fifteen pounds of steam upon the boat; I was licensed in 1863, but I have not had one from Mr. Mathews.

#### AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. Mathews here made the following explanation: Henry Robinson, the engineer, had a license from Mr. Renwick, and six renewals from us, which we could not refuse unless a complaint were lodged against him; at the time of the accident it had expired, and was not renewed.

#### THE CAPTAIN OF THE WESTFIELD.

Capt. J. M. Vreeland, of the *Westfield*, was next examined: I was on that boat the day of the explosion; left the Island thirty minutes past twelve, arrived at the City ten minutes past one, and the explosion took place at twenty-three minutes to two; was in the pilot-house, dock end, when the accident happened; the wheelsman, James Magee, was in the other; there were 200 people on the boat at the time; felt the jar, and that was all; I don't know where the engineer was at the time; I had not yet given the signal to go; I have been steam-boating since 1844; I felt just as safe on one boat as on the other; I have nothing to do with the engine department at all; I never saw Robinson drink; we have eleven hands and one chamber-maid; we carry lager-bier wagons up from Staten Island; I never heard of beer being broached; I am a licensed pilot.

#### THE BUILDER OF THE BOILER.

The next person examined was Charles Franklin: I am a boiler-maker in Jersey City; I built the boiler on the *Westfield* in the Winter of 1861, for Commodore Vanderbilt, of the best Pennsylvania iron; when it was built I considered it as good as could be built for the purpose; I suppose if fresh water were used the boiler should last ten or twelve years; if salt water were used the boiler would rust up in inside of from three to seven years; the boiler was built to carry forty pounds of steam; after a certain time the iron becomes oxydized and loses its fibre strength; it may not lose its thickness, but it certainly has not got anything like its former strength; would not hold the same amount of steam; if it had some local defect and is patched, the sheet is not sound; I do not think that I told anybody since the explosion that the boiler was worn out; I might have said so; I said that, in my opinion, the boiler was worn out; I presume that it was so.

Examined by Mr. Brown—I have patched boilers often on the bottom before leaving the shop.

Capt Braisted recalled—The *Westfield* was never in the United States service.

#### A NAVY ENGINEER.

Jefferson Young, an engineer in the navy, testified that he had examined the boiler of the *Westfield*, and was satisfied that the water was low and that the engine had started and made two or three revolutions when the explosion occurred. He said that he had examined the flues and fire-arch, and that they were depressed two and three-quarter inches. This witness was confronted with a drawing of the boiler and pointed out the top of the furnace doors as the fire-arch.

#### ANOTHER EXPERT.

Mr. Henry Lubbock, who has made three several and thorough examinations of the wreck, said that the water line was as distinct as if marked with black upon a white wall; the furnace was almost perfect, and no such depression existed as was testified to by the last witness; he had been an engineer since 1839, and had had a varied experience; while in the South during the war he had built and run a gun-boat, and was one of the parties who helped to destroy the *Westfield* in Galveston Bay when the Federal fleet was attacked; he was of opinion that there were more than fifty pounds of steam on the wrecked boiler; that the gauge failed to indicate more than twenty-seven or twenty-nine pounds, because it was deranged by foreign matter; that the working of the boat had made a shoulder on the valve-stem which prevented its raising, and held it so that there was not more than one-eighth of an inch play to the valve—not sufficient, by any means, to relieve the boiler; if the valve could have raised one inch, it would have been impossible to burst the boiler; he had found the manhole-plate, underneath the torn plate of the boiler, and the piece of iron at Police Head-quarters, came from the end of the sheet which was torn off.

#### UNEQUAL EXPANSION.

Mr. N. W. Williams, who has been sent from the Committee of Keystone Council of Stationary Engineers in Philadelphia to examine this wreck, gave it as his opinion that there was no crack in the boiler; that the explosion was caused by unequal expansion. He said that the boiler was very foul and necessarily so because the blow-off was at the bottom, near the furnace, instead of being at the end. That this foulness required a greater amount of heat to raise steam, and that the water became hotter than the steam; that the pressure of steam upon the water caused the boiler to give way at its weakest part, which was in this case near the bottom. He thought that the gauge failed to register the actual amount of steam on the boiler. It was the duty of inspectors to thoroughly examine engineers, and particularly as to density of water.

At the conclusion of this gentleman's testimony the investigation was adjourned until this morning.

### The Inspection of Steam-Boat Boilers.

We have compiled from the Inspector's book the following table, showing the names of all the passenger steamers inspected in this district since the beginning of the present year, with the exception of ferry-boats—the date when the certificate expires, the year in which the boilers were built or last repaired, the number and size of the boilers, and the hydrostatic pressure applied on their inspection, together with the amount of steam pressure which the boilers were allowed to carry. It is not pretended that this list is complete, but it is sufficiently so for the purpose intended, which is to direct the attention of the traveling public to the condition of the boats on which they may be journeying. The law requires the Inspector's certificate to be conspicuously displayed in the cabin. By examination of this any one who can read can tell the amount of steam which the boiler is allowed to carry. Then, by going to the engine-room, the curious passenger can learn by the gauge—if it is correct—how much steam is being carried. Should more steam be shown by the gauge than is allowed by the certificate, complaint ought at once to be made. If this vigilance is exercised by the public, engineers will not dare exceed the limit allowed by the certificate. It should also be stated in this connection that the law requires the master or owner of a steam-boat to notify the Inspectors in writing when the annual inspection is due. If passengers see an old certificate on the boat, or fail to find one, they should make inquiry as to the cause. The following is the table referred to:

#### OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

| Steamships. | Expires 1872. | Built or Rep'd. | Boilers. | Dimensions. | Hyd. Press. | Working Press. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Merrimack | Jan. 20, | 1862 | 2 | 14x16 | 27 | 20 |
| Hy. Chauncey | Feb. 2, | 1865 | 4 | 20x11½ | 27 | 20 |
| South America | Nov. 27, | 1861 | 2 | 30x13 | 34 | 25 |
| West. Metropolis | Mar. 9, | 1863 | 2 | 12x22 | 27 | 20 |
| Rising Star | Mar. 16, | 1865 | 2 | 30x15½ | 27 | 20 |
| Ocean Queen | Mar. 16, | 1858 | 4 | 13x13¾ | 27 | 20 |

#### PASSENGER STEAMERS.

| Steamers. | Expires 1872. | Built. | Boilers. | Dimensions. | Hyd. Press. | Working Press. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mary | Jan. 3, | 1864 | 2 | 10x12 | 40 | 30 |
| South Carolina | Jan. 4, | 1869 | 2 | 12x9x25 | 40 | 30 |
| S. C. Knight | Dec. 24, | 1864 | 1 | 12x11¾x8¾ | 40 | 30 |
| Victor | Jan. 21, | 1864 | 1 | 26¼x13 | 40 | 30 |
| Huntsville | Jan. 11, | 1867 | 1 | 16x16x16 | 28 | 22 |
| Havana | Feb. 7, | 1861 | 2 | 26x14 | 30 | 25 |
| City of Mexico | Feb. 17, | 1869 | 2 | 17x10x10 | 42 | 30 |
| Henry Smith | Feb. 23, | 1854 | 1 | 18x8 | 54 | 40 |
| Chancellor | Feb. 24, | 1864 | 1 | 29x9¾ | 40 | 30 |
| John Fuller | Feb. 3, | 1869 | 1 high | 12½x6¾ | 90 | 60 |
| David S. Miller | Apr. 16, | 1862 | 1 | 33x10½ | 68 | 45 |
| Walter Brett | Mar. 20, | 1861 | 2 | 25x6 7-12 | 47 | 35 |
| Connecticut | Mar. 20, | 1869 | 2 | 22x11¾ | 55 | 40 |
| Wm. C. Redfield | Mar. 22, | 1865 | 1 | 33x7 10-12 | 60 | 45 |
| Crescent City | Mar. 11, | 1860 | 2 | 14¾x14x12¼ | 40 | 30 |
| Gov. Island | Mar. 25, | 1871 | 1 high | 6x14 | 150 | 100 |
| C. Vanderbilt | Mar. 20, | 1869 | 2 | 21x11¾ | 40 | 30 |
| Thos. McManus | Mar. 22, | 1871 | 1 | 31x7 10-12x11 | 60 | 45 |
| Andrew Harder | Mar. 28, | 1864 | 2 | 20x7 | 54 | 40 |
| Neversink | Mar. 28, | 1863 | 1 | 18x9 1-6 | 60 | 45 |
| Jas. W. Baldwin | Mar. 26, | 1865 | 2 | 30x9¾ | 40 | 30 |
| Fah Kee | Apr. 5, | 1868 | 1 | 17¾x16x11¾ | 47 | 35 |
| D. R. Martin | Apr. 1, | 1869 | 2 | 21x7¾x10¾ | 60 | 45 |
| Ansonia | Apr. 1, | 1869 | 1 | 32x9 | 54 | 40 |
| Nelly White | Apr. 6, | 1871 | 1 | 18x9 1-6 | 60 | 45 |
| Black Bird | July 1, | 1871 | 1 | 22x7¾ | 60 | 45 |
| Wm. P. Clyde | Apr. 5, | 1865 | 1 | 12½x10¾x9 | 40 | 30 |
| Thomas Powell | Mar. 22, | 1863 | 2 | 17¾x8 | 54 | 40 |
| Cortes | Apr. 11, | 1863 | 4 | 14x18¾ | 40 | 30 |
| Americus | Apr. 19, | 1869 | 2 | 22x7 | 56 | 42 |
| Antelope | Mar. 28, | 1871 | 1 | 32x8 5-12 | 60 | 45 |
| Osseo | Mar. 17, | 1870 | 1 | 13x7 | 67 | 50 |
| Jennie | Apr. 26, | 1867 | 1 h. | 6 5-12x3 4-12 | 120 | 80 |
| E. Corning, Jr. | Apr. 28, | 1861 | 1 | 16x6¾ | 60 | 45 |
| Drew | May 1, | 1867 | 2 | 26x12¾ | 47 | 35 |
| Mattano | Apr. 30, | 1871 | 1 | 17x7¾ | 54 | 40 |
| Isaac Bell | May 11, | 1868 | 2 | 21½x12 | 44 | 33 |
| Wm. Cook | May 7, | 1865 | 1 | 13 7-12x11x7 | 54 | 40 |
| Sea Bird | Mch. 14, | 1871 | 1 | 20x10 | 67 | 50 |
| Chrystenah | May 4, | 1863 | 1 | 36x7 | 54 | 40 |
| Norwalk | May 5, | 1861 | 1 | 20½x9¾ | 54 | 32 |
| City Port-au-Prince | Feb. 15, | 1863 |  | 11x15 | 33 | 22 |
| Jesse Hoyt | May 9, | 1867 | 2 | 25x7¾ | 54 | 40 |
| Thomas Hunt | Apr. 13, | 1862 | 1 | 33x7¾ | 54 | 40 |
| Pomona | May 5, | 1861 | 1 | 33x7¾ | 40 | 30 |
| Adelphi | May 15, | 1868 | 2 | 26x7¾ | 48 | 35 |
| Willie Welch | May 20, | 1867 | 1 h. | 11 9-12x4¾ | 90 | 60 |
| Missouri | May 11, | 1862 | 2 | 19¼x12 | 40 | 30 |
| Transport | May 15, | 1867 | 1 | 20x8¾ | 40 | 30 |
| A. F. Morris | May 23, | 1865 | 1 high | 16x7 | 120 | 80 |
| Mary Powell | June 2, | 1867 | 2 | 33½x9 5-12 | 54 | 40 |
| Morrisania | May 20, | 1871 | 1 | 31x7 8-12 | 67 | 50 |
| Sylvan Grove | May 3, | 1870 | 1 | 26x7x8¾ | 40 | 30 |
| Geo. Washington | May 18, | 1864 | 2 | 21x14x17¾ | 54 | 40 |
| Trenton | May 20, | 1858 | 2 | 28x6¾ | 40 | 30 |
| Yacht Spray | May 15, | 1871 | 1 high | 4 7-12x2 | 150 | 100 |
| Dixie | May 23, | 1871 | 1 high | 20 10-12x3 | 105 | 70 |
| Metamora | May 23, | 1860 | 1 | 19½x9 | 40 | 30 |
| Jas. A. Stevens | May 1, | 1860 | 1 | 21x6 | 40 | 30 |
| Matteawan | May 28, | 1862 | 1 | 33x8 9-12 | 60 | 45 |
| S. S. Wyckoff | May 24, | 1864 | 1 | 18x6x6¾ | 34 | 25 |
| Sarah A. Stevens | June 4, | 1863 | 1 | 20x7 | 47 | 35 |
| Rich. A. Stockton | May 20, | 1852 | 2 | 13¼x8¼x12 | 54 | 40 |
| Andrew Fletcher | June 11, | 1871 | 1 | 27x7¼ | 51 | 38 |
| G. T. Oliphant | May 12, | 1863 | 1 | [illegible] | 54 | 40 |
| City of Merida | May 31, | 1870 | 2 | 16x15 | 47 | 35 |
| C. Vibbard | May 29, | 1864 | 2 | 31x8 9-12 | 47 | 35 |
| Armenia | Apr. 27, | 1864 | 2 | 28x7x11 | 54 | 40 |
| Daniel Drew | May 29, | 1868 | 2 | 29x8 9-12 | 54 | 40 |
| Sleepy Hollow | May 28, | 1866 | 2 | 24x4-12x11 | 54 | 40 |
| Magnolia | May 20, | 1870 | 2 | 28x12 5-12 | 40 | 30 |
| Seneca | May 12, | 1863 | 1 | 18x6¾ | 54 | 40 |
| Plymouth Rock | June 18, | 1867 | 2 | 25x11 | 40 | 30 |
| Wyoming | June 28, | 1865 | 1 | 18x8 | 54 | 40 |
| Naushon | June 22, | 1862 | 1 | 20x9 2-12 | 42 | 30 |
| New-Champion | Mch. 26, | 1863 | 1 | 24x9 | 47 | 35 |
| Thos. E. Hulse | June 10, | 1869 | 1 | 32x6 10-12 | 54 | 40 |
| Pleasant Valley | May 31, | 1870 | 1 | 30x7 8-12 | 60 | 45 |
| Josephine | June 8, | 1870 | 1 | 33x8¾ | 54 | 40 |
| Rockaway | May 20, | 1868 | 1 | 12 9-12x8 | 34 | 25 |
| Argo | April 1, | 1868 | 1 | 16x7 | 47 | 37 |
| North America | June 21, | 1863 | 4 | 14x14x14 | 34 | 25 |
| B. B. Sanders | May 14, | 1865 | 1 high | 14x8 | 100 | 66 |
| Golden Gate | June 1, | 1852 | 1 | 14x8 | 40 | 30 |
| Sunny Side | June 1, | 1866 | 2 | 21 4-12x11 | 54 | 40 |
| M. S. Allison | June 16, | 1863 | 1 | 18x7 | 47 | 35 |
| Eureka | July 17, | 1864 | 1 high | 12½x6¾ | 105 | 70 |
| Fearless | June 16, | 1871 | 1 high | 8 3-12x4 | 150 | 100 |
| Tiger Lily | May 26, | 1868 | 1 | 16x7 | 34 | 25 |
| Magenta | June 13, | 1863 | 2 | 22¼x7 | 67 | 50 |
| Thomas P. Way | June 5, | 1870 | 1 | 32x7 10-12 | 67 | 50 |
| Stamford | May 23, | 1867 | 1 | 18x8 | 47 | 35 |
| Mary Augusta | June 22, | 1863 | 2 high | 16 5-12x5 | 75 | 50 |
| Sarah A. Brown | June 19, | 1867 | 1 | 14x6 | 47 | 35 |
| St. John | June 18, | 1871 | 2 | 27 8-12x14 | 54 | 40 |
| Novelty | June 28, | 1869 | 2 high | 19¼x47¾ | 180 | 120 |
| Minnahamock | April 3, | 1869 | 1 | 17x8¾ | 54 | 40 |
| J. S. Underhill | April 20, | 1864 | 1 | 18x7¾ | 40 | 30 |
| Wm. Titamer | May 20, | 1860 | 1 | 17x6 3-12 | 47 | 35 |
| Edgar Stuart | April 6, | 1870 | 1 | 18x7 | 67 | 50 |
| Thos. Collyer | June 29, | 1863 | 1 | 24x11 | 57½ | 43 |
| Cath. Whiting | June 21, | 1870 | 1 | 15¾x15¼x12¼ | 35 | 25 |
| Pope Catlin | April 8, | 1862 | 1 | 16x6 10-12 | 40 | 30 |
| Columbia | May 4, | 1864 | 2 | 26x12 8-12 | 34 | 25 |
| Manhattan | July 2, | 1865 | 2 | 25x10 | 34 | 25 |
| Virg. Seymour | June 30, | 1862 | 1 | 19x7 | 54 | 40 |
| Fort Lee | June 22, | 1867 | 1 high | 22x6x7 | 67 | 50 |
| Only Son | June 30, | 1859 | 1 | 18x6¾ | 40 | 30 |
| Hilton | June 6, | 1868 | 1 | 13x6 | 75 | 50 |
| Wilmington | July 2, | 1862 | 1 high | 13x3 4-12 | 135 | 90 |
| Huguenot | June 25, | 1860 | 1 | 24 8-12x8 | 44 | 32 |
| Peter Crary | June 15, | 1870 | 1 | 15x6 | 47 | 35 |
| Storm | June 26, | 1865 | 1 | 16x6¼ | 60 | 45 |
| Wm. M. Tweed | May 27, | 1867 | 1 high | 11¼x4¾ | 120 | 80 |
| Rip Van Winkle | June 18, | 1867 | 2 | 26x12¾ | 40 | 30 |
| Gen. Sedgwick | June 5, | 1869 | 1 | 26x9 3-12x10¾ | 48 | 38 |
| Rattler | June 25, | 1866 | 1 | 16x7 | 47 | 35 |
| Sherman | July 6, | 1861 | 2 | 22x10 10-12 | 40 | 30 |
| Nupha | July 10, | 1865 | 2 | 17¼x7 | 34 | 25 |
| L. Boardman | July 12, | 1866 | 1 | 17x11¾ | 47 | 35 |
| P. C. Schultz | June 23, | 1863 | 1 | 19x7 | 54 | 40 |
| Uncle Abe | June 28, | 1864 | 1 | 14x7 | 54 | 40 |
| Wave | July 9, | 1867 | 1 high | 10x5 | 120 | 80 |
| City of Houston | July 11, | 1871 | 2 | 11 10-12x14 9-12 | 60 | 45 |
| Sylvan Glen | July 16, | 1869 | 1 | 24x7 4-12 | 67 | 50 |
| Senator Mike Norton | July 18, | 1871 | 1 high | 12½x7 | 105 | 70 |
| Orient | June 2, | 1865 | 1 high | 17x6¾ | 90 | 60 |
| Gen. Wm. McCandless | July 21, | 1868 | 1 h. | 11 9-12x5 9-12 | 113 | 75 |
| Day Dream | July 24, | 1871 | 1 high | 9x8 | 135 | 90 |
| Car'e A. Germain | June 22, | 1870 | 1 high | 7x2 8-12 | 120 | 80 |
| M. Martin | Apr. 19, | 1864 | 1 | 33x8¾ | 47 | 35 |
| Seawanhaka | July 27, | 1866 | 2 | 21x7 | 60 | 45 |

### Inspection of Stationary Boilers.

The late terrible disaster has called attention to the fact that there are in our cellars and beneath our sidewalks some 2,600 steam boilers, any one, or all of which may, at any moment, from ignorance or neglect of those in charge of them, cause as wide-spread destruction and as terrible a loss of human life as that on board the ferry-boat *Westfield*. There are at present in this City 2,600 stationary boilers, located in 1,700 different buildings, being, on an average, about one boiler and a half to each. In 1861 a law was passed, assigning the duty of inspecting these boilers and examining into the qualifications of the engineers, to the Police Department, and was by that Department assigned to its Sanitary Squad. The law, which is very brief, and very simple, makes it a misdemeanor to run any new boiler without first notifying the Police thereof. It is also a misdemeanor to employ an unlicensed engineer to run a boiler under a greater pressure of steam than the certificate allows, or to use a boiler after the certificate, which should be renewed annually, has expired. The law also makes it the duty of the Police to examine all boilers attached to steam-engines used in the City, to test them hydrostatically, and if found to bear the test, to issue a certificate permitting them to be used with two-thirds of the pressure up to which they have been tested. Thus, if an engineer desires to use thirty pounds of steam, the boiler is subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 90 pounds, and if it bears it a certificate permitting the use of thirty pounds of steam is issued. There are at present five practical engineers employed by the Department as Examining Inspectors. When a notice is received of a new boiler being put in any building the Inspectors appoint a day on which to examine it. The result of the examination is reported to the Department, and annually thereafter the boiler is inspected and the certificate renewed, or canceled if the boiler is found to be defective. The engineers are also subjected to an examination. There are said to be nearly 6,000 of them in the City, and, in the language of the Police Department, they are characterized as rather "a scaly set." In other words, they change about considerably, seldom remaining long in one place. One large firm have changed their engineer six or seven times since December last. This incessant change is due, doubtless, to the habits of the men and to their want of reliability.

That a good work is being done by the Sanitary Squad, in the inspection of boilers is evident from their last annual report, by which it appears that they have, during the year, examined 2,580 steam-boilers, tested hydrostatically 2,176, condemned 29, and caused defects in 414 of them to be repaired; examined 2,237 engineers, of whom 2,088 were found to be qualified, and withheld certificates from 157.

A record, minutely and carefully made, is kept of all these examinations, both of boilers and engineers, which is open to the public at Police Head-quarters, No. 303 Mulberry-street, and where information in regard to any boiler, defective or believed to be so, should be lodged, and which will receive prompt attention. As to the effect these examinations have had in preventing explosions, the Police point to the records, which show that only five have occurred since the law went into operation in 1861. Of these the one in Twenty-eighth-street, which was the most disastrous, was caused by a deficiency of water in the boiler; the one at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning, the fires having been banked up and left; that at Pier No. 45 North River, a small hoisting engine, occurred shortly after noon, when the engineer was at dinner; that in Decker's factory, No. 517 West Thirty-third-street, which occurred Feb. 17, 1870, was caused by deficiency of water. A small explosion also occurred recently in Horatio-street, no one being present at the time.

By the recently-enacted law Brooklyn is now placed out of the jurisdiction of the New-York Department.

### A Couple of Heroes.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I was today saved from drowning, having fallen from the Barge-office Dock, into the East River, by two men, who, I understand, did also noble work in saving the drowning victims on Sunday last. God bless them. I am a poor man and they refused to take any reward from me. Their names are Henry Roberts and Patrick O'Conners.

THOMAS EGAN,
One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, Harlem.

### The Brooklyn Bridge.

It is expected that work will be commenced on the New-York side of the East River Bridge on Monday next, Mr. Law having promised to remove all obstructions and leave a clear coast to the bridge engineers by that time. The caisson will be located at the foot of Roosevelt-street, and is now quite complete in every respect. In strength and conveniences for the workmen it is far superior to the first caisson, experience having suggested many improvements which have been adopted in building it. It now lies at the Atlantic Basin. The first work that must be done at the foot of Roosevelt-street is the driving of 1,000 piles to surround the caisson, after which the space formerly used as ferry slips is to be floored over for the reception of engines and other machinery to be used. This is an operation which will take some time, but it will be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. The tower at the foot of Fulton-street is now thirty-six feet above high water. Two courses of stone (four feet) are laid every week, and 100 yards a day. So far not a man employed by the Bridge Company has been seriously injured—a marked contrast to the new Fulton Ferry-house, where accidents are constantly occurring.

### The Turner Festival—Inauguration of the Sport Today.

The annual Turner Festival will be inaugurated in Brooklyn, to-night, by a grand reception in Turn Hall, and a parade through the streets of the Eastern District. Mayor Kalbfleisch will preside, and will deliver an address of welcome to the visitors from the other cities. The exercises of the evening will conclude with a song and chorus by two hundred scholars of the Turner School. Delegates are expected from the following places:

St. Louis, 15; Newburg, N. Y., 16; Troy, 40; Gowanus, 35; New-Haven, 11; Moline, Ill., 3; Erie, Penn., 4; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 11; Columbus, O., 24; Allegheny City, 11; Dayton, O., 8; Boston, Mass., 21; Rondout, N. Y., 17; Jefferson City, Mo., 1; Detroit, Mich., 9; Bloomingdale, 41; Washington, 2; Milwaukee, Wis., —; Peoria, Ill., —; Jacksonville, Ill., —; Champaigne City, Ill., —; La Salle City, Ill., —; Leavenworth, Kansas, —; Rock Island, Ill., —; Aurora, —; Chicago, 36; Morrisania, 12; Railway, N. J., 21; Albany, Capitol, 25; Albany, Social, 22; Newark, N. J., 26; Trenton, 18; Cleveland, O., 14; Philadelphia, 80; Baltimore, 20; Paterson, —; New Brooklyn, 25; Orange, N. Y., —; New-Orleans, 2; Norwich, Conn., 5; Staten Island, 30; East New-York, 36.

On Sunday night a concert will be given at Turn Hall, and many fine selections from the principal German composers will be rendered. On Monday the real inauguration of the festival will take place at Myrtle-avenue Park, where contests in shooting, leaping, and other gymnastic exercises will take place for which prizes are to be awarded. These will continue until Friday, when the prizes won during the week will be given out to the victors.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

The New-York Manager of Pinkerton's Detective Agency desires us to say that the primary object of his chief in visiting Scotland was not to catch the Nathan murderer, but for the sake of his health. When there, however, he did make search for the culprit, but failed to find him, and therefore returned without him. Mr. Pinkerton has not despaired altogether, but, on the contrary, he declared yesterday that he would "have Forrester, if he is on the face of this earth."

Coroner Herrman was notified, yesterday afternoon, that Luke Deigan, eighteen years of age, living at No. 4 Sullivan-street, was lying in Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition, from injuries inflicted by William Macklin. It is alleged that on the 18th of July these two quarreled at the Champion Base-ball Grounds about a question of scoring, and that Macklin struck Deigan on the head with a bat, inflicting an injury not then thought to be serious. He was taken to his home and thence conveyed to Bellevue, where his condition has become such that it is thought advisable to take his antemortem examination, which was done, and the facts given, as stated above. Deigan, however, thinks that he will soon recover.

Daniel Garretson filed a complaint against the City Government, yesterday, for $40,000, the amount awarded him for damage done to his property in the widening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, and which the City has so far neglected to pay. The case will come up during the next term of the United States Circuit Court.

President Smith yesterday transferred the following Sergeants: Augustus Miller, Twenty-second Precinct to the Sixteenth; Henry Woods, Sixteenth to the Twenty-second; Joseph McGivern, First to the Eighth; Samuel W. Christie, Eighth to the Third, and John F. Maloney, Third to the First. Several patrolmen were transferred, among them Bruton and Slavin, who have been on special duty in the Eighth Precinct. They were sent to patrol duty in different precincts.

Yesterday a truck loaded with seventeen sacks of salt, weighing about 3,400 pounds, was observed in Nassau-street. To drag this load and a heavy truck there was one horse in very poor condition. The poor beast only got about two blocks from the store when he stopped perfectly exhausted. The driver was proceeding to use the whip when one of Mr. Bergh's men ordered the driver to take off eight sacks. This was done, and even then the horse could hardly pull the remaining nine sacks.

James Gillespie visited the house of Mrs. Anderson, in West Twenty-seventh-street, late on Saturday night last, and when the latter came to the front door he snatched a $100 gold chain which she wore around her neck and ran off with it. Stephen Gibbons was with him, and made an assault on a person who attempted to intercept the thief. Gillespie was committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice Cox, of the Jefferson Market Police Court.

A number of the leading ladies of this City have visited the bedsides of the sufferers by the *Westfield* disaster, and done all in their power by delicate attentions and kind words to alleviate their distress. Among those most prominent in this work are Mme. Floure Brinques, sister of Prof. Ordronaux, of Columbia College, Mrs. Frederick J. Hungerford, of No. 344 West Fourteenth-street, Miss Armstrong, of Madison-avenue, Mrs. N. C. Bishop, of Thirty-fifth-street, and Mrs. Brandt, of Fifth-avenue.

The work upon Diamond Reef still progresses. The *débris* of the late blasts is being slowly removed. Gen. Newton says that no contract for the removal of the loose rock at the bottom can be made until a closer inspection reveals the extent of the mass of rock to be grappled. The great difficulty which now exists is the inability of the barges to obtain moorings that will remain secure in a rapid current and tideway.

Joseph Brown, of No. 146 Liberty-street, was committed yesterday by Justice Hogan on a charge of emigrant swindling. John M. Hathorn, of Ottawa, stated that on the previous day he had been induced to have his money changed, and gave Brown $100, for which he was to receive eighteen sovereigns, but was given half sovereigns, and did not discover the fraud until he had returned to his hotel.

The declaration in the suit brought by Daniel Garrison, a non-resident, against the Mayor, &c., for the recovery of the award given him by the Commissioners for widening Broadway, for property at the junction of Broadway, Seventh-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, of which he is the owner and lessor, was filed yesterday in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court.

Company B, of the Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. Albert E. Colfax commanding, will contribute about $100 toward the fund for the relief of the family of the late Sergt. Wyatt, of the Ninth Regiment, who was killed in the July riot. A large share of the money was raised last evening, at a meeting of the Company.

Mr. Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, who has been absent from his post for the last five months, in consequence of illness, returned to his duties yesterday. His many friends will be glad to hear that he has entirely recovered and is now in better health than he has enjoyed for many years.

Michael Bly, of No. 1,068 First-avenue, who was recklessly firing a pistol in the street last evening, shot John Read, aged five years, in the arm, causing a severe flesh wound. The injured boy was taken to his home in First-avenue, near Fifty-sixth-street, and Bly was locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house.

George H. McKenzie, of No. 338 Madison-street, was assaulted last evening on board the brig *W. H. Hennessey*, at Pier No. 13 North River, by George W. Greene, who struck him on the head, inflicting a slight wound. The assailant was locked up in the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house.

The German citizens of the Tenth Assembly District met last evening, at No. 78 First-avenue, for the purpose of forming a political organization, with a view to nominating capable and honest persons to the Legislature, and for other offices. Similar organizations are to be formed in every ward.

The Liberal Club last night listened to a criticism on "Stephen Pearl Andrews' Universal Language and Universology," by J. M. McKinley, and, of course, Mr. Andrews took the occasion to somewhat further defend and explain his ideas.

East River Park, at the foot of Eighty-third-street, was crowded last night with an assemblage, who, under the auspices of Sylvan Lodge No. 40, Knights of Pythias, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, enjoyed an old-fashioned picnic there.

A new German political club was organized in the Tenth Ward last night, at No. 83 Allen-street, under the name of the Martin Nachtman Association. The object of the Association is to try to secure the nomination of Martin Nachtman for the State Senate.

Mrs. Ellen. L. Mallet appeared before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, and charged her husband with having kicked her, thrown her clothing overboard, and otherwise ill-treated her during the last voyage of the steamer *Anglia*, from Glasgow to this port.

The New-York Medical College have issued their Ninth Annual Announcement, in which it is stated that there were six graduates from the institution during the past year. The next regular session will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 17, and will continue twenty-two weeks.

Fourteen boys were arrested, yesterday afternoon, for bathing in the East River, adjacent to Fulton Ferry, and, being arraigned before Justice Hogan, were committed temporarily. An effort is to be made to put a stop to the practice of boys bathing near the ferry piers.

Martin Reeder, fifty-one years of age, who lived at No. 329 Madison-street, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from scalds received by the explosion on the *Westfield*. A certificate of death and a permit for the removal of the remains were given by Coroner Hermann.

An affray occurred last evening, at the corner of King and Varick streets, in which Martin Mackey, James Tilse and Thomas Devine were engaged. The last-named struck Mackey a heavy blow, badly injuring his left arm. All the contestants were arrested.

Sidney Smith, who lives in Thirty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue, jumped from a train of the Hudson River Railroad at Eleventh-avenue and Forty-first-street, and falling under the wheels, had his left foot crushed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Henry Heinrichs, of No. 517 East Twelfth-street, while working as a carpenter yesterday at No. 442 West Thirty-fifth-street, fell from a scaffold twenty feet high and broke his left arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the Sylvan Lodge Knights of Pythias No. 40 held their first annual picnic, at Sultzer's East River Park. Between 1,500 and 2,000 persons attended. Twenty-five members of Spartacus Lodge No. 51, of Yonkers, were also present.

Charles Miller was committed, yesterday, by Justice Hogan for inducing one Henry Lagafried to enter the gaming-house No. 134 Bowery, where he lost $37. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention to insure his attendance at the trial.

Mr. A. H. Dayton denies that he was arrested after his trouble with N. J. Emmitt, as was stated in the Times yesterday. He says that the latter was discharged from custody at his (Dayton's) request on a promise to keep the peace.

Jeremiah Dixon, aged 12 years, of No. 98 Columbia-street, fell into the East River at the foot of Delancey-street, yesterday, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of Marx Longburg, aged 8 years, of No. 312 Rivington-street, who plunged into the river and held up his play-mate until both were rescued.

Mayor Hall states that the Board of Appointment has performed the main duties devolving upon it, and that the sessions are now wholly taken up with the work of equalizing accounts, and other duties merely of a clerical nature.

The Ninth Ward Lincoln Union on Thursday evening gave a reception to their lady friends, at their rooms corner of Charles and Houston streets. The affair was an enjoyable one to all the members, to whom it was exclusively confined.

Yesterday afternoon, while the steamer *Thomas Hunt* was entering the slip at Dey-street landing, the bell-wire leading to the engine-room became disarranged, and the boat came in with more force than usual, doing considerable damage.

A combination match of Lacrosse between the champions of Canada and a picked twelve from the Knickerbockers and Manhattans, of this City, will be played on the Union Grounds at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

William Connors died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received six weeks ago, by being thrown from a truck. He was 26 years of age, and lived at No. 493 Washington-street. Verdict, accidental death.

Judge Bosworth was presented yesterday with a set of resolutions, handsomely engrossed and framed, by the M. T. Brennan Parent Association, as a recognition of his services especially as a Police Commissioner.

Charles Smith, of No. 341 Cherry-street, was charged with stealing twenty-five gross of pens from his employers, yesterday, and was committed for trial by Justice Hogan.

While loading in Fifty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, yesterday, George Francis had his right foot crushed by a stone falling on it. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

While some workmen were engaged in digging a cellar at the corner of St. Luke's-place and Leroy-street, they unearthed a human skull, which was sent to the Coroner's Office.

John Cronin, aged thirty-five years, of No. 413 West Thirty-sixth-street, was overcome by the heat, yesterday, at Broadway and Seventh-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Gunther was caught, last evening, between the dock and a ferry-boat at the foot o West Twenty-third-street, and had his thigh crushed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Commissioner Barr investigated twenty-three complaints against Patrolmen, yesterday morning, none of which developed any facts of general interest.

The delegates of the Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Club met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, last evening, and resolved to support Hon. E. J. Shandley for Register.

The Society of German Patriots of 1848 and 1849 held a meeting at Concordia Hall, No. 28 Avenue A, last evening, and made some alterations in their Constitution.

Frederick Streibbing, of No. 646 Third-avenue, was committed by Justice Hogan, yesterday, for embezzling $57 91 from his employers.

The National Board of Emigration yesterday adopted certain forms, which will materially assist its efforts to protect emigrants from fraud.

A large quantity of Washington plums were received in this market yesterday. They are the first lot ever sent here.

The mounted Police in the avenues are doing real service in preventing furious driving.

Music at Central Park at 4½ P. M.

### BROOKLYN.

Thomas Connolly, the Fifth Ward rough who committed the assault upon Justice Walsh on Thursday night, was brought before Justice Delmar yesterday, and, on waiving examination, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

John Martin and John Waylen entered the saloon of John Young, at No. 496 Myrtle-avenue, in a state of intoxication, yesterday morning, and, on being refused drinks, assaulted the bar-keeper, and the contention becoming general, all the parties were arrested.

The funeral of Josiah Abbott, aged fifty-four years, who was killed by the explosion, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, at No. 24 Conselyea-street, Williamsburg. The deceased had been a resident of Brooklyn for many years.

A boy, eleven years of age, named Henry Hazleman, residing at No. 303 Devoe-street, was drowned on Thursday afternoon, while bathing in Newtown Creek. The body was recovered.

Charles F. Kepler, who fell from a ladder, on Wednesday, while engaged in painting a house on Laurens-street, died of his injuries yesterday morning, at the City Hospital.

The work of constructing a new stone pier, to be 400 feet long by 70 feet wide, was commenced yesterday at Martin's Dock. It will cost about $50,000.

Robert Primrose was arrested last evening for driving over and killing a boy, four years of age, son of Mr. Morris Crane, of No. 194 North Eighth-street.

At the Park Theatre, this afternoon, a matinée performance will be given for the benefit of the Brooklyn sufferers by the *Westfield* explosion.

James Dunn, twenty-two years of age, was arrested in Williamsburg, last evening, for stealing a pistol from the person of C. R. Ralphs.

The fourth concert of the series at Prospect Park will take place this afternoon, should the weather be favorable.

### LONG ISLAND.

Southampton claims to have the largest yield of blackberries this season of any other year. One farmer has already realized $800 on his crop, and much of the fruit is being manufactured into wine and brandy.

The residents of Sag Harbor are desirous of changing the name of the peninsula north of their village from Hog Neck to North Sag Harbor. It was called Hoganock by the Indians some years ago.

The Board of Education of Sag Harbor have engaged John J. Wells, of Huntington, late of the old Clinton Academy, East Hampton, as Principal of the Sag Harbor Union School.

The assessment roll for the town of Newtown is completed, and the assessors are now ready to listen to the complaints of persons considering themselves aggrieved.

A special school meeting is to be held in Village Hall, Sag Harbor, next Monday, to vote on the subject of selling the present school property.

The double track of the Flushing and North-side Railroad is finished from the depot at Hunter's Point to Jackson-avenue, Dutch Kills.

The sale of liquor on Sunday has been prohibited at Sag Harbor.

The Presbyterian Sabbath-school of Sag Harbor held their annual pic-nic on Thursday to Lake Grove.

### STATEN ISLAND.

On Thursday, Henry Deagan, of Stapleton, hired a horse and wagon at George Horn's livery-stable yesterday morning. Officers Roe and Silvia found the horse and wagon in the woods near Stapleton. Nothing is yet known of the whereabouts of Deagan.

Yesterday afternoon Police Commissioner Ellis met at Police Head-quarters, Stapleton, but no other Commissioners making their appearance, the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday next.

### NEW-JERSEY.

In the new wings of the State-house at Trenton, now being built for the Assembly and Senate's use, no provision has been made for a lobby. Such a thing is considered useless in New-Jersey.

President Grant with Secretaries Boutwell and Robieson, Postmaster-General Creswell, Ex-Secretary Borie and Senator Frelinghuysen, will visit Ex-Senator Cattell at his country-seat, at Merchantsville, today.

George Nixon, a well-known horse-thief, was lodged in the Newark Jail on Thursday night, for stealing a horse from Mr. Winslow, the proprietor of the Newark Hotel stables. He was arrested at Bath Springs, Penn.

Hon. Thos. H. Dudley, Consul to Liverpool during Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has recovered from his recent illness. Mr. Dudley is one of the most prominent candidates nominated for the Governorship.

The body of the woman who was killed on the Central Railroad, at Plainfield, has been identified as that of Mrs. Wm. Schoedler, of Easton. She was killed, it is supposed, while intoxicated.

Louis Bold, a German druggist of Hoboken, yesterday secured the arrest of Dr. Stickney, charging him with attempting to injure his business by circulating false and injurious reports.

A match game of billiards has been arranged between Mr. C. A. Fink, of Jersey City, and Mr. E. Francis, of Newark, to be played at Apollo Hall, Newark, on the 14th August.

The camp-meeting of the New-Jersey M. E. Conference commenced at Pitman Grove, in South Jersey, on Thursday. It will continue during next week.

Considerable excitement was caused in Gloucester, yesterday, by the action of a party of men who were opposed to the closing of a break in the bank of the Newton Creek, which allowed the surrounding land to be overflowed by water. Much of the work done in filling up was destroyed by them, and the matter still remains unsettled.

Thomas Sherridan, of Jersey City, was yesterday committed in $1,000 bail, to answer the charge of having committed a rape on Mrs. August.

The annual regatta of the Momus Yacht Club of Jersey City takes place on Thursday. Twenty-three entries have been made.

Philetus Silsby, a resident of Newark, has disappeared, and his friends are considerably alarmed concerning his safety.

The Newark Council Street Committee received proposals yesterday for paving South Broad-street with wood.

Newark tax-payers are complaining of the heavy assessments for street improvements that have been imposed.

The Newark Aqueduct Board will soon commence work on their new reservoir.

Mr. James H. Dewey, a well-known citizen of Hoboken, has become insane.

There are 122 Episcopal clergeymen in New-Jersey, and 11,500 communicants.

### NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Donau | Aug. 5 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Virginia | Aug. 5 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Paris | Aug. 5 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Atlantic | Aug. 5 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Columbia | Aug. 5 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Batavia | Aug. 5 | New-York | Liverpool. |

### Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 6½ A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R. | 5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 3 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Davis, Jr., has been ordered to the receiving-ship *New-Hampshire*; Master Alfred Force, to the *Kansas*; Assistant Surgeon Henry Stewart, to the *Severn*. Lieut.-Commander John McGowan has been detached from the *Terror*, and ordered home; Lieut.-Commander John Schouler, from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Terror*; Passed Assistant Surgeon Babin, from the *Severn*, and placed on waiting orders. The United States steamer *Wachusett* left the naval anchorage at Norfolk on the 1st inst. for the compass station, preparatory to sailing for the European fleet. Lieut. Henry C. Cochrane, United States Marine Corps, has been detached from the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, in the Pacific station, and ordered to duty at the navy-yard in Philadelphia. The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service for the Western Division has been ordered to send one hundred recruits to Fort Shaw, Montana, and fifty to Fort Bedford, Dakota.

### Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 5—*In steam-ship Atlantic, for Liverpool.*—Gen. N. P. Banks, Mrs. Hersee, Miss Rosa Hersee, Leslie C. Hanks, J. P. Cahill, Mrs. Cahill, Miss A. M. Cahill, Miss Maria Sillery, L. H. Mace, Mrs. Mace, Mrs. L. V. Hamten, Miss Lizzie Hamten, Miss Ella W. Hamten, B. Field, Mrs. B. Field, Miss Field, Jos. C. Kent, Mrs. C. Kent, Miss J. Kent, Henry R. Cudlipp, James S. Cudlipp, Miss Abby I. Russel, C. Bernardo, Mrs. Bernardo, A. J. D. Cameron, R. Frecheville, Wilfred Ainger, Mrs. Ainger, Rudolph W. Schock, Chas. F. Harvier, Leon Harvier, Stephan Hyatt, P. Navarro, M. Natores, G. Aberta, Jas. O'Neil, Julius Ruata, Eqiste Pebrille, K. Egan, M. Garrido, J. Jeffers, Horace Allan, H. B. Spark, Henry Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, Miss A. Wallace, Miss L. Wallace, Mrs. Conway, Miss Conway, E. L. Henry, Jesse Jones, Mrs. J. Jones, Master Jones, Miss Jones, Albert J. Sumner, Wm. E. Sargent, Edwardo Quintanaz, Jose Nanarro, M. O. Waggoner, Mrs. O. Waggoner, T. L. Kinsey, Paul Sgobei, Geo. H. Blood, John Broadbent, A. S. Bertolet, B. C. Whetmore, F. Munson, Chas. L. Wright, Gen. Jas. Z. Kent, D. B. B. Dunbar, George Smith, Mrs. Geo. Smith, Miss F. Smith, Miss A. Duke, D. F. Sullivan, J. H. Oglesby, A. A. Guild, F. Echeverria, Master Echeverria, B. Peralla, A. F. Kinneraly, Mrs. Kinneraly, Mrs. Fitch, L. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, J. A. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Jos. B. Adams, Cartos Sceuches, Mrs. Cartos Sceuches, Geo. C. Bell, Mr. Moury, Chas. B. Smith, Mr. Nella, Mrs. Nella, 2 Nasters Nella, Miss Nella, Mrs. I. Sumner.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.*—John Gaurmell and wife, Bishop Beckwith, wife and daughter, Master Beckwith, Miss Daisy Beckwith, Miss Etta Brockenbrough, J. L. Morton and wife, Mrs. L. E. Johnson and servant, L. Johnson, J. W. Northrop, Mrs. Kitie L. Caldwell, Miss Fannie Clendening, C. A. Dean, George Brookins, W. A. Wilkins, A. H. Weeks, H. L. Bachus, W. Seeligsberg, Mrs. E. Elliott, Mrs. E. M. Gray, Miss Ella Cook, E. M. Cook, James R. Sheldon, H. Roberts, John Ludman, Prof. Penfield and wife, Jeff. Johnson, A. S. Whitcomb, P. Stanton, D. B. Emory, J. W. Nyly, J. F. Poncler, J. W. Grubly, Miss Mary E. Priar, L. A. Matthews, Miss S. M. Word, H. B. King, and 8 in the steerage.

*In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana and Vera Cruz.*—Miss Kate Whinfield and servant, Miss Soledad Gonzales, N. Davidson, R. Boer, wife and child, Julies Riviere, Edward S. Ruiz, Mrs. C. G. de Perez, child and servant, Mrs. R. Aranguren and 2 children, F. Dominguez, Julie Leblanc, wife, child and servant, Miss E. Villegas, G. Hoffman, U. de la Fuente, Jose Y. Fuste, Patrick Shiels, Mrs. L. D. Neninger and son, Anto Mora, Miss Laura T. R. Young, J. Ando, Tito F. Cario, Jose M. Mendoza, Wm. Hulvershorn, Pablo Mayedo, Rodolph Albrech and wife, Richard Gibbs, Mrs. B. M. Avila de Morales and servant, John Playh, wife and sons, W. G. Beal, Edmund Fuste, Roque Alayo, Louis M. Castillo, Mrs. J. de Mora, Vicente Gallopan.

*In steam-ship Sherman, from Havana and Nassau.*—Jose del Barno. From Nassau—Hon. Mahlon Chance, United States Consul, Miss Flaig, W. E. Redwood, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Turner and 2 children, Dr. Barry, R. Stweeting, Mrs. Brace, T. P. Moore and wife, Capt. Capon, Capt. Malcolm, Mrs. Ranken and child, J. T. Howell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:07 | Sun sets......7:11 | Moon rises.10:11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:55 | Gov. Island.11:44 | Hell Gate...1:06

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 4.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Batavia, (Br.,) Sowerby, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Atlantic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; Virginia, (Br.,) Sumner, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson & Bros.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

Ships Vigil, (Br.,) Gilpin, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston; Orient, Hill, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Ocean, (Ger.,) Gerdes, Bremen, E. Unkardt & Co.; Zouave, Swain, Algiers, V. H. Brown & Co.

Barks James Gaddern, (Br.,) Thomas, Cardiff, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Brilliant, (Norw.,) Johannessen, Queenstown, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Le Baron, (Br.,) Holmes, Rotterdam, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; B. Rogers, (Br.,) Prout, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Cerere, (Ital.,) Defeavern, Gibraltar for orders, A. P. Agresta; John Zullosen, Fickett, Marseilles, John Zittlosen; Orion, (Br.,) Smith, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Patriot, (Br.,) Jones, Queenstown for Falmouth, J. C. McArthur; W. E. Anderson, Gallison, Stettin, James E. Ward & Co.; Johanna Marie, (Ger.,) Herksen, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Harmony (Br.,) Kaye, London, Pomares, Morales & Cushman; Richmond, Powers, Marseilles, Jas. Henry; Thos. Turall, Thompson, Mayaguez, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Alice Starrett, Hooper, Lisbon, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; C. F. Eaton (Br.,) Elwood, Genoa, Jas. Henry.

Schrs. Astrea, (Ital.,) Paola, Canary Islands, Funch, Edye & Co.; H. H. Thompson, Stevens, Jacmel, A. Abbott; Summerville, (Br.,) Johnston, Jordan River, N. C., G. A. Philips & Collins; Hero, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Harstend, Dunham, Liverpool, Thomas Dunham's Nephew; General Grant, Howes, Tuxpan and Tampico, Evans, Ball & Co.; Ida May (Br.,) Buck, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Margie, Hardenbrook, Santa Martha and Savanilla, D. De Castro & Co.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, Vera Cruz July 24, Progreso 27th, and Havana 31st, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Aug. 3, 1 P. M., lat. 37 06, lon. 74 43, signaled steam-ship South Carolina, hence for Charleston. The City of Merida made the passage from Havana in 3 days 11 hours and 30 minutes.

Steam-ship Sherman, Blanchard, Havana July 27 via Nassau 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, Vera Cruz July 24, via Havana 31st, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Norwich, Hyne, Salem.

Bark Morning Light, (Br.,) Tracy, Inagua 15 ds., with salt to Darrall & Nash—vessel to Miller & Houghton. July 28, lat. 34 30, lon. 74, passed ship Southern Chief, from New-Orleans for Marseilles; 29th, lat. 36 10, lon. 73 30, spoke whaling schr. George J. Jones.

Bark Narragansett, Hamlen, Alicante June 4, with old iron, licorice root, &c., to J. Atkins & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 22; had fine weather throughout the passage.

Bark Ephriam Williams, Stevens, Dix Island. Is anchored off Hart Island.

Brig John McDonald, (of St. John, N. B.,) McAlmon, Hillsborough 14 ds., with 400 tons plaster to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Martha M. Heath, Nickerson, Cedar Keys 16 ds., with cedar to E. Faber—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had moderate weather; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; July 30, 45 miles off Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. Edwin, from Galveston for Boston.

Schr. Franklin, Clark, Indianola 29 ds., with cotton, and hides to Hand & Reed—vessel to Tupper & Beattie. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Matilda Brooks, Jones, Seville, via Perth Amboy 24 ds., with mdse. to Wm. King & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Disch'd. part of cargo of cork-wood at Perth Amboy.

Schr. Lubuta, Underhill, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & F. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had light, variable winds and fine weather the entire passage; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; left no American vessels in port.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Scull, Virginia Aug. 3, off Hereford Inlet, was run into by a three-masted schr. bound S., carrying away bowsprit and jibboom.

Schr. Kahnar, Lambert, BrazosCity, La., 24 ds., with live-oak to S. C. Loud & Co. Had strong N. W. winds the entire passage; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Thos. J. Frazier, Made, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Douglas & Griffin—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Joe E. Potts, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Cane, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Highlander, Wood, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Caroline, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James McDiverty, McDiverty, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tickler, Potter, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Simmons, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angeline, Vancleaf, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Holmes, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchings, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. W. Brown, —, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Anderson, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Gilmore, Billard, Surry, with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. Talimiroo, Kent, Bangor, with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Brown, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Fanny Hazard, Tate, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Abby Lee, Parks, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Matanzas, Perkins, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. M. W. Pratt, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Sedonia, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. B. E. Sharp, Ellis, Bristol, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Helen, Sale, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sarah Loverne, Averill, Brandford.
Schr. C. H. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. W. Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. D. Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.
Schr. T. B. Abel, Fowler, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Pioneer, —, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Phœbe, Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Buckly, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Sea Bird, Hogan, Virginia.
Schr. W. H. Pharo, Edwards, Virginia.
Schr. O. P. Binns, Higby, Virginia.
Schr. Anna E. Adams, Bunnell, Virginia.
Schr. E. W. Saunders, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Eliza M. Hamilton, Cole, Norwich.
Schr. Pacific, Wasson Providence.
Schr. William Gray, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Bristol.
Schr. Roanoke, Deering, Taunton.
Schr. Peerless, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Rapidan, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Tangent, Merrill, Providence.
Schr. Forest Belle, Merrill, Providence.
Schr. D. M. French, Giles, Lockport, Me.
Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Providence.
Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. B. Olyphant, Truax, Virginia.
Schr. G. P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Johnson, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. M. Vassar, Kelly, Wareham.
Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Westerly.

WIND—Sunset, light, E. S. E.

### By Telegraph.

Boston, Aug. 4.—Arr. steam-ships Panther and Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; ship George Peabody, from Batavia; Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; brig John Aviles, from Hoboken.

The steamer William Tibbetts, from New-York, for Salem, went ashore last evening on Nashawina Island, near Quick Hole, and leaks some. She can be got off if the weather continues moderate.

Charleston, Aug. 4.—Sld. brig W. H. Parks, Baltimore; schr. M. E. Simmons, for New-York; schr. Harriet Baker, for Baltimore.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 4.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports: Passed in for Baltimore, barks Monitor, from Leghorn; Yarmouth, from Middleton; Inca, from Bremen; Lapwing, from Rio; brigs Edith, from Rio; Harry, from St. Jago; John Sanderson, from Ponce; steam-ship Ohio, from Bremen.

Passed out, ship Palmyra, for Liverpool; steamer Leipsic, for Bremen; brig Golconda, for Boston. Arr. ship Ferdinand, from Bremen; bark P. C. Warwick, from Richmond for Rio.

Lewes, Del., Aug. 4.—Sld. steamer Havana, for New-York; brig Alice Lee, from New-York, for Savannah.

Vineyard Haven, Aug. 4—A. M.—School-ship Massachusetts, Eldridge, cruising; brig B. Inganse, from Boston, for New-York; C. R. Graham, Capt. Baker, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Hill do; Maggie Mulvey, from Philadelphia, for Partsmouth; Sea Nymph from Philadelphia, for Portland; Tropic Bird, from New-Haven, for Pictou; Mary & Eliza, Mary P. Hudson, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Annie Murchie, from Cape Ann, for do.; G. C. Morris, from Lane's Cove, for do.; Nellie Scott, from Portsmouth, for do.; Eliza & Rebecca, from Salem, for do.; Jessie Hart, from do., for Alexandria; W. K. Chapman, from Moncton, for New-Haven; Sappho, from St. John, for do.; Mocking Bird, from do., for New-Bedford; H. W. Wellington, from Bangor, for Bridgeport; L. S. Chase, from Dennisport, for do.; Adria, from Shulee, for do.; Senator, from Boston, for do.

Sld. schrs. Empire, William Capes, Emma R. Graham, Maggie Mulvey, Harriet Fuller, Governor and Tropic Bird.

### Foreign Ports.

Havana, Aug. 4.—Arr. bark Rosevelt, from New-York.

Inagua, July 20.—In port, brig Oak Point, from St. Jago, for Boston, detained on account of sickness of Captain's wife.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrived Out.

London, Aug. 4.—The National line steam-ship Denmark, Capt. Andrews, from New-York July 19, arr. in the Thames today.

The Allan line steam-ship Scandinavian, from Quebec, touched at Moville on Wednesday evening and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Anchor line steam-ship Iowa, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York July 20, for Glasgow, touched at Moville yesterday.

The Anchor line steam-ship Europa, Capt. Campbell, from New-York July 22, arrived at Moville yesterday and proceeded for Glasgow.

The Anchor line steam-ship Trojan, Capt. Thompson, from New-York July 18, for Glasgow, arrived at Moville yesterday and proceeded.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York July 26, arrived at Queenstown today and proceeded for Liverpool.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
IMPORTERS OF
FINE WATCHES.

RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH,
At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 32 EAST 14TH-ST., (THIRD DOOR from University-place.)
Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Ladies' Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Pile Instruments, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Crutches, &c., &c.
MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private Rooms and competent females to wait upon Ladies at BOTH OFFICES, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

ELASTIC BELTS,
STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &C., AT
MARSH & CO.'S
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